

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1889.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 12 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the issue of the Saturday following.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN & CO.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—LONDON, S.W.—First-class locality; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with P.O. attached; returns last year £650; corner shop, well stocked; price about £450; anyone with £300 cash will be treated with.

2.—LONDON (City).—Lock-up shop; good-class profitable Business; returns average £765; any reasonable offer accepted.

3.—LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £440; well-fitted double-fronted shop and good stock; 7-roomed house; private entrance; price £325.

4.—LONDON, WEST.—Death vacancy; held by the late owner 28 years; returns last year £418; capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; 11-roomed house all in good condition; about £250 will be accepted.

5.—LONDON, W.—Main street; Retail and Dispensing Business; held by vendor many years; returns over £1,600; particulars on application; price about £1,300.

6.—SUFFOLK.—Good town; very old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £600 yearly, with good profits; well-fitted shop and good stock; good house, &c., attached; price about £550.

7.—SOMERSETSHIRE.—Unopposed country Business (little Mixed); returns nearly £800 yearly, with good profits; well-fitted shop and good stock; convenient house; price about £500.

8.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Unopposed Business of good class, situated in rapidly-improving locality; returns last year £550; about £500 required.

Cairo.—The negotiation of the Business referred to in Messrs. Orridge & Co., they will be glad to furnish particulars to gentlemen desirous of considering the matter.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO.'S Register is open either to Principals or Assistants FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

PARSON C. BAKER,

8 Stockbridge Terrace, Victoria Station, S.W.,
CHEMISTS' VALUER AND TRANSFER AGENT.

£60 to £100 capital will secure entry to a business in good district, S.E. London, where good trade has been done for years; proprietor, compelled to sell, will take any reasonable offer.

Wanted to purchase, in Yorkshire, Midlands, or Eastern Counties, a good and genuine business with good house; capital £1,000. Also in the same districts a smaller business requiring from £400 to £500, or one that has been neglected would be considered.

A Gentleman, of energetic and business habits, desiring to invest a small amount only, and find congenial employment, is requested to call on Mr. Baker, or write him with particulars as to age and experience; good references indispensable.

A shop, now closed from ill-health, 24 years a druggist's, will be leased at low rent, and stock and fixtures for much less than value; West London.

For disposal, in the Black Country, a capital money-making Cash Retail; returns increasing yearly; net profits over £400; price £700.

F. J. BRETT, VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

DERBYSHIRE.—Returns £700; Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; illness sole cause of sale; price £500 or small premium and valuation.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Returns £1,200; old-established Retail with Wines and Spirits; vendor retiring; energetic man could much increase it; valuation about £750; can reduce to suit buyer.

CAMBRIDGE.—Light Retail; returns £5 to £5 per week; price £120; open to reasonable offer.

NORTH HANTS.—Country Retail; returns £200, less done over £700, and can again; vendor advanced in years, has neglected it; price £130.

PRESTON.—Returns £4 to £5 week; price £150.

SOUTH (Seaside).—Returns £1,300; Dispensing, Light Retail, and Photographic apparatus; price about £1,000.

LONDON, N.W.—Returns £400; Dispensing, Light Retail, &c.; price £250.

LONDON, N.—Returns £4 week, can be doubled; price £120.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR SALE. a good, old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business, Wholesale and Retail, centrally situated in a large town. A. B., 13 Queen Square, Bath.

FOR SALE. a newly-established Chemist's Retail Business in a rising working-class neighbourhood, 6 miles from London; returns first 10 months £200; handsomely fitted; price £300. A. T., 46 Watling Street, Loudon, E.C.

CHEMISTS and Surgeons.—Chemist's Business, established 30 years, admirably suited for young Surgeons commencing, with Dispensary and Midwifery; populous neighbourhood; no opposition; satisfactory reasons. F. W. G., 40 Coudor Street, Limehouse.

DISPENSING and Prescribing Business; fittings very good; plate-glass frontage; stock satisfactory; expenses, rent, &c., very light; owner (medical) giving up; return could be improved; price (cheap) £150. Apply, 211 Canongate, Edinburgh, where situated.

QUEENSLAND.—Old-established Business in good coastal town; returns last year over £1,900; good profits, small expenses, no opposition; price, stock, fixtures, and goodwill, £1,800. App'y, 58/64, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—A Light Retail and Dispensing Business, near centre of city; well fitted and stocked; several proprietary articles; rent low; death cause of disposal; established over 20 years. Apply, 1/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EAST COAST.—Good class, unopposed Business in rising watering-place; good house and well-fitted shop; rent £50, can be nearly made by letting; returns £550, could be much increased; about £400 required. "Eno," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CAIRO.—An excellent foreign Pharmacy is now for disposal in Cairo, offering first-class opportunity for an English pharmacist. There is at present no English Pharmacy in Egypt, and there is great need for one. The business now offered can be bought for £600. Apply to "Egypt," care of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MIDLAND County.—Mixed Drug and Grocery; vendor retiring from business; returns about £3,000; purchaser may take the whole of the stock at valuation, or the vendor will retain the grocery stock if wished; full particulars on application; about £1,500 required. Apply at Messrs. Orridge & Co.'s Offices, 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Mr. G. B. CROCKER,

Trade Valuer, Transfer Agent, & Accountant,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

LANCASHIRE (Favourite sea-side resort).—First-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £550; price, valuation of stock and fixtures.

KENT.—An old-established Family Trade; well situated in market-place of flour-milling market town; returns £600 yearly; price £500; open to offer; long lease; low rent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Ready-money Retail and Dispensing, with valuable proprietaries; returns £1,000; price £800, or offer.

Gloucestershire.—Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £500; net profit £230; price £300; large house; moderate rent.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—An old-established Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £600; price £450; capital position.

LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing; in main thoroughfare; returns £700; net rent £15; price £500, or offer; part remain.

LONDON, W.C.—Very profitable Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £550; net £20; price £450.

LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Prescribing; returns £600; price £200. Valuations for Probate or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms on application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

DISPENSING and General Business in Blairgowrie for Sale by private bargain; stock moderate; entry immediately. Particulars from A. & R. Robertson, Solicitors, Blairgowrie.

CHEMIST, Druggist, and Stationery Business, with Small Lending Library, to be disposed of, previous to coming season; stock and fixtures at valuation about £200; rent £28; side entrance, yard, &c. Apply, G. Morley, 10 Lumley Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire.

YORKSHIRE.—Returns £380, all cash trade; Light Retail only; capable of large increase; double fronted plate-glass shop, well fitted; inthogony counters; established 18 months; main thoroughfare, large town; population 80,000; good house; rent £35; Dentist much wanted. G. Hudson, High Street, Marske-by-the-Sea.

DERBYSHIRE.—For immediate sale, through illness, a good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in best position in market town; returns are £700, with a net profit of £300; very low rent; excellent house; £500 only required, or valuation. Address, X. Y. Z., Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, London.

N.W.—£150.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in rapidly rising neighbourhood; low rent; part let off; long lease; doing £6 weekly; could be greatly increased; Dentist much wanted; one year's net profits more than repay purchase money, with interest; inspection invited. W. E. H., 94 Canterbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.

A N opportunity seldom met with occurs for obtaining a thoroughly genuine Retail and Dispensing Business, with Post Office attached, in an extensive growing district, close to London: no opposition; good shop and premises; returns over £300, and increasing; price £400; every investigation. "Chemicus," 9 Swaby Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.

CHEMIST AND DENTIST.—For disposal, an old-established Business, in best position for extending business; an introduction given to purchaser; present proprietor retiring from business; excellent profits; ready money; town rapidly increasing; an opportunity seldom met with. Full particulars on application to Marshall, Devonshire Buildings, Runcorn.

£350 OR OFFER.—Chemist and Dentist: half the purchase-money can remain if required; established 57 years; well-fitted shop; 8-roomed house; rent only £50; genuine business, bear every investigation; stock, fixtures, and 18 years' lease included. Messrs. Batcheler & Green, Auctioneers and Partnership Agents, Dalston Junction, London, Stamp.

CASH PRACTICE.—Chemist's Retail in a populous neighbourhood; receipts over £700 a year, but may be largely increased by a doctor willing to see patients at the usual dispensary fees; rent £50; price £550 for goodwill, stock, and fixtures; every investigation allowed. For particulars, apply to Wm. Hornibrook, Medical Agency, 17 Bloomsbury Street, Oxford Street.

£500.—Norfolk.—Old-established, ready money Retail and Prescribing Business, in thickly populated part of Norwich; former proprietor retired with a fortune; returns £1,350 for many years, and net profit £500; under manager have fallen off, could easily be worked up again; freehold can be bought cheap. Mr. G. B. Crocker, 15 Walbrook, E.C.

SOUTH WALES.—For disposal, an old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000 per annum, large profits; price only £600. WEST OF ENGLAND.—At a fashionable inland watering-place; returns £1,000; price £900. MIDLANDS.—Returns £250, easily doubled; only £100 required. For particulars apply to Mr. Thurgood, Albert Chambers, Swansea.

QUEENSLAND.—In a prosperous and rising town; old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; takings the last two years, £6,102 and £6,753 respectively; owner retiring and coming to England; price for goodwill and lease, &c., £1,600; stock and fixtures at valuation; terms easy. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Genuine Mixed Business for immediate disposal, returning ready money £40 to £50 monthly; good prescribing and teeth extracting; in excellent position in good thoroughfare; good warehouse room, and excellent opening for doing larger trade by soliciting shops; no dentist in district; patents £50 yearly; price £350. "Mixed," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£250 CASH.—New Business, Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing; large seaport town and popular watering-place in the North; splendid position in main thoroughfare of best residential part of town; handsomely fitted in modern style; good stock; rent £25; great scope for energetic man; no heavy trade; fine opening for dentistry. "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

THE Advertiser would like to hear of a reliable Business returning from £600 to £900, near London or South of England. Full particulars to J. Moore, 6 Union Road, Clapham, S.W.

WANTED. Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, proving net profit of £250; must bear strictest investigation. Apply, with fullest particulars, to "Minor," Bottesford, Nottingham.

A DVERTISER (not an agent) desires to purchase good town or country business, £400 to £500 (neither London nor suburbs); large village unopposed, if mixed not objected; house, 4 bedrooms necessary; bonus for information of an opening resulting in establishing a concern. 15/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

9 HIGH STREET, CONGLETON.

M R. JAMES HILDITCH is instructed by the representatives of the late Mr. Charles Goode to sell by Auction (on the premises), on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 18 and 19, 1889, at 1.30 each day, the stock, fixtures, fittings, and trade utensils of a Chemist and Druggist, including drugs, patent medicines, and sundries, carboys jars, gold-labelled stoppered bottles, mahogany show-cases, counter, brass scales and weights, pill machines mortars, and miscellaneous effects; to be sold in lots without reserve. May now be viewed on application to the Auctioneer, 54 High Street, Congleton.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Re "THE UNION COLOUR CO., LIMITED," in Liquidation.

Unreserved Sale at

THE UNION COLOUR CO.'S WORKS, SALTLEY, BIRMINGHAM.
(Adjoining Saltley Midland Railway Station.)

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs. Grimley & Son (on the premises as above), commencing at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 5, 1889, the whole of the valuable stock, comprising upwards of EIGHTY TONS of CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH DRY COLOURS in powder and in pieces, including Cologne brown (light and dark) ochres, Havannah brown, terra-cotta, raw, green and burnt Italian unher, purple red, manganese brown, mahogany red, rubens and purple brown, Turkey red, bronze and olive green, finest pure ultramarine green, permanent alizarin, light cobalt and zinc green, fine CO. HINEAL LAKE in powder, ANIL-CARMINE, chemically pure deep BREMER BLUE, brilliant and ultramarine red, brilliant light and Queen Anne blue, ULTRAMARINE YELLOW, VERDITER BLUE, Dutch pink, carnation lake, Pompeian red, Indian red, CLARET LAKE (in pieces), vermillionettes, emerald tint, light marine and quaker green chromes, hinc black, geranium red, and other colours, and the excellent well-made office furniture and fittings; also three large vats, mixing tub, drying boards, two large wrought-iron furnaces and ovens, three iron columns, and miscellaneous effects.

Catalogues and orders to view the stock (and to take samples, from May 23rd to day of sale) may be obtained on written application to the Auctioneers, 40 Temple Street, Birmingham.

SALE BY TENDER.

SYDNEY GREENWOOD, Transfer Agent and Accountant, is instructed by Mr. W. H. Barton to offer for sale, by Tender, the goodwill, fittings, and fixtures of his two businesses—8 St. Peter's Street, Derby, and 3 Commercial Buildings, Stapleford; both as going concerns. Tenders will be received up to June 12, 1889. Printed forms and particulars on application, Pittville House, Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, N.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

DISPENSER wanted; minor qualifications necessary; hours 8 to 7.30; no Sunday duty. Apply personally, John Barker & Company, 71 Kensington High Street, W.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Junior Qualified Assistants, with first-class experience and references; liberal terms. Apply to Dakin Brothers, Crecchurh Lane, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, a man to manage Laboratory and Wet Room. Apply, C. & A. Now, Meeting Street, Birmingham.

ACTIVE. reliable Junior, outdoors, immediately. Apply, with references and full particulars, to J. Dunlop, Chemist and Dealer, Hull.

AT once; Junior; indoors, for Stock and Counter. Apply personally, or by letter, enclose carte with full particulars, to Lewis's Drug Stores, 22 and 24 Great Portland Street, W.

WANTED, at once, an Improver, where there is ample time for study; healthy seaside town, South Coast; no salary first year. Full particulars to "Chemist," 179 Albert Road, Southsea, Hants.

IMMEDIATELY, an energetic Assistant for the Retail Counter; outdoors; cash business. Apply, stating when disengaged, and full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Chemist, 131 North End, Croydon.

WANTED, an energetic pushing man for a branch Mixed Business; good neighbourhood; could live on premises; no Sunday duty; permanency to successful man. J. H. Merritt, Chemist, Southsea.

AT once.—An Assistant, about 24 years of age, well up in Dispensing and the routine of a good-class business; London experience and qualification desirable. Apply personally to E. L. Hickey, 199 King's Road, Chelsea.

AN Assistant; young man (outdoors); mixed country business and local drysalter; will be required to take outdoor duty part time; short hours. C. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN Assistant, about 23 years of age; must have been accustomed to a good class Retail and Dispensing trade. Apply, stating height, salary required, and reference, enclosing photo, to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

WANTED, two qualified Assistants, aged 25 to 30, for Light Retail and Dispensing Business; outdoors; state salary expected. Apply, enclosing carte, and give recent references, to "Chemist," 50 Hawthorn Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

WANTED, two Junior Assistants or Improvers in Drug and Supply Stores; good opportunity for learning the business. Address, stating age, where last employed, references, and wages required, to Blunt's Drug Stores, Northampton.

MANAGER (Chemical).—A good Chemist and thorough man of business wanted as Manager of Works; knowledge of Soap making desirable. State full particulars, experience, and salary expected, "M. C.," care of Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, a trustworthy Assistant (outdoors), of good experience, active business habits, competent to take sole charge of Branch; salary and commission; no Sunday duty. Address, with particulars, J. Westlake, High Street, Sutton, Surrey.

TRAVELLER wanted, by an old-established firm of Sponge Importers, as representative for the Midland Counties, on commission; unexceptionable references and security required; full particulars. S. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR India.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant (Major preferred); age about 24; single; must have had good business experience, and some knowledge of laboratory work. Apply by letter, A. B., care of Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

WANTED, a Junior Invoice Clerk; be must have a general knowledge of the Druggists' Sundry trade, and he willing to make himself useful in the warehouse or show-room; age from 17 to 20. Apply, stating salary required, to "Sundries," 25 Dorchester Place, Blandford Square, N.W.

AN Assistant, with qualification, for a light retail and prescribing business; age about 25; must have good all round experience; good references indispensable; one who can extract teeth preferred. Apply by letter, with full particulars as to salary, &c., to A. H. Davy, Yates & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark.

JESSE WILLIAMS & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Queen Street, Cardiff, require immediately a smart Junior Assistant or a Turnover, to put up stock and assist when required at front counter; outdoors; to save time, send references and copies only of testimonials; applications not answered in four days may be considered declined.

IMMEDIATELY.—Improver or Junior, for a mixed country business; must be well recommended; state full particulars and salary required; also an Apprentice, who will have a good opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; terms on application. Knight, Pharmaceutical Chemist by Examination, West Gate, Peterborough.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR; aged 20; 6 years' experience. H. J. Spofford, 24 Wilberforce Street, Hull.

JUNIOR; aged 24; 8 years' experience. T. W. M., 46 High Street, Maldon, Essex.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; town or country; disengaged. G. E., 178 Kensington Park Road, W.

AS Junior; indoors; large town preferred. F. Armstrong, Chester-le-Street.

JUNIOR; disengaged; aged 21½; height 5 ft 11 in. W. G. Hearne, Farm School, Red Hill.

AS Assistant or Dispenser; outdoors; aged 28; disengaged. Marcus, Manordilo, Carmartheusiro.

LOCUM-TENENS; 26; experienced; good references; moderate. L. Wooley, Shiphams, Bristol.

AS ASSISTANT; outdoors; experienced; good references. "Statim," 29 Queen Street, Scarborough.

IMMEDIATELY; permanent or temporary; outdoors; aged 29. "Minor," 60 Argyle Road, Southampton.

LOCUM-TENENS; experienced; good references; Prescriber, Teeth Extractor. Walker, 49 Regent Street, Hull.

WANTED, the management of a Mixed Country Business, Wholesale or Retail, or both. G. R., 31 Baker Street, Liverpool.

AS JUNIOR, where Senior is kept; 4½ years' experience in mixed country business. A. C., Wilkinson, Chemist, Whittlesea.

WHOLESALE, Wet Counter, or Traveller; 9 years' wholesale and retail experience; highest references. R. B., 182 Southwark Park Road.

JUNIOR; aged 21; 5 years' experience; can prescribe, extract teeth; abstainer; good references; Englishman. "Portis," 180 Gallowgate, Glasgow.

TRAVELLER for Wholesale Drug House; Sheffield district preferred; qualified; guarantee if necessary. W., 38 Kearsley Road, Highfields, Sheffield.

MR. S. SMITH, 15 St. James' Square, Bristol, takes Confidential Management during absence or illness, or Branch; varied experience; distance no object.

JUNIOR; aged 20; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 4½ years' experience in good-class business; highest references; small salary. T. F., Blakelands, Perry Barr, Birmingham.

BRANCH Manager or otherwise; good experience and references; successful as Branch Manager; qualified. W. Jones, 4 Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, London, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; experienced; abstainer; good references; duty conscientiously discharged. "Veritas," 10 Bond Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

WHOLESALE.—London, Wet or Dry Counter; good all-round experience; good testimonials; abstainer; energetic. "Permanent," 274 Aunett's Crescent, N.

BRANCH MANAGER; 24 years' experience; good references; Prescriber and Extractor. C. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Outdoor Assistant; country; aged 45; 30 years' experience in prescribing, dispensing, and general retail trade; good references; 35s. per week. A. Z., 458 Mile End Road, London.

WHOLESALE.—As Traveller; good experience; part salary and commission; highest references and security can be given. A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENTLEMAN, having a large and old connection with chemists through the South Coast, West of England, South Wales, and Midlands, willing to take several commissions from first class houses with references. Address, E. H., 57 Crammer Street, Nottingham.

TO Manufacturers and Wholesale Houses.—Experienced Traveller, just resigning agency for a speciality, is desirous of representing a good firm in sundries, &c.; calling on chemists, druggists, grocers, and stores, London and suburbs. Address, J. W. K., 28 Windsor Road, Holloway, N.

MANAGER or Senior (outdoors), or as Locum-Tenens; aged 40; qualified; knowledge of best markets, experienced all round; accustomed to present cutting competition; tact and experience as Salesman, Extractor, Prescriber, or Laboratory; reference and testimonials; disengaged. Walker, 20 Alice Street, Leicester.

YOUNG Lady desires employment as Clerk; 8 years' office experience and has been for a considerable time employed in the office of a large firm of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists; certified bookkeeper, good knowledge of French; excellent references; moderate salary. Address, R. D., 36 Blakesley Street, Commercial Road, E.

BRANCH Manager or Confidential Assistant; permanency preferred; temporary entertained only until settled; qualified by exam.; aged 39; married, two children; Continental, as well as first-class Brighton, London medium, and village experience; successful in management; duties conscientiously discharged; undeniable references to that effect. "Ixion," 75 Hill Street, Peckham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

VETERINARY Preparation for Immediate Disposal with testimonials, &c., selling at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per ½-pint and pint respectively, costing less than 6d. per pint. 14/41, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY of every description from 1s. 6d. per tooth; instruction given to Chemists in taking impressions, making models, and everything necessary to enable them to add Dentistry to Pharmacy. "Odonitorium," 107 Victoria Park Road, London.

BOXES.—Light Wood Boxes, suitable for Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, &c., for sending all kinds of articles by post or rail; cheapest, strongest, and lightest; samples, six stamps. Write for samples, stating size required, to Casbon's Joinery and Box Works, Millfield, Peterborough.

THE FLY CEMETERY, or Honey Fly Gum Paper.—To Agents and Wholesale Houses.—We are desirous of widely extending the sale of the above useful novelty, which has had an immense success wherever introduced, and can offer liberal terms. Apply to Tunbridge & Wright, Manufacturing Chemists, 83 and 84 Broad Street, Reading. For testimonials see issue of May 18, 1889, page 25.

AN old-established Firm, doing business with Wholesale Druggists, Surgical Instrument Dealers, India-rubber Houses, &c., are prepared to act as Sole London Agents to a Country, Continental, or Colonial Manufacturer (who has not a London Dépôt), or Buying Agency undertaken on the best terms; references. Apply, in confidence, in first instance, "Agents," care of Clarke, Son & Platt, 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

MEDICINAL TONIC; old-established connection; valuable trade mark; very profitable; owner going abroad, so must sell; £550 buys the whole; enterprising firm could clear £500 a year.—Dental Preparation, in good demand; large and increasing business; a fortune in pushing hands.—Valuable Tonic and Vermifuge for horses, dogs, &c., patented; wanted, a firm to introduce this; liberal terms. Address Roi, 97 Newgate Street, London.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. 32 Pupils passed the last Examinations.

STUDENTS' AIDS TO EXAMINATION.

PRELIMINARY.—Arithmetic and Metric System, 1s. How to Write an Essay, 3d. Caesar Simplified, 1s. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d. MINOR.—Equations Simplified, 1s. Illegible Autographic Prescriptions, 1s. Notes on Dispensing, 1s. Prescriptions given at the Minor, 6d "Chemist," care of Mr. J. Edwards, Wye, Kent.

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The following are the principal contents of the April number to hand by last mail:—

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Two Annual Meetings (referring to the annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Societies of New South Wales and Victoria)—Important to Chemists Non-resident in Victoria—Rough on Rats in Victoria—Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Council.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

New South Wales.—Pharmacy Board; Official Report of Monthly Meeting—Pharmaceutical Society; Official Report of Annual General Meeting; Preliminary Examination Papers of the Pharmaceutical Society—Comments on the Annual Meeting for Various Matters connected with the Society—University, General, and Trade Items.

New Zealand.—Pharmacy Board; Official Report of Ordinary Meeting—The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand; Official Report of Monthly Meeting—The Auckland Chemists' and Druggists' Association—Friendly Societies' Dispensary for Christchurch—Annual Meeting and Report and Balance-sheet of Kempthorne, Prusser & Co.'s New Zealand Drug Company (Limited)—General and Trade News.

Queensland.—Pharmacy Board; Official Reports of Special and Monthly Meetings—Pharmaceutical Society; Official Report of Monthly Meeting.

South Australia.—Pharmaceutical Society; Official Reports of Monthly Council and General Meetings; Comments on the Bye laws and Other Matters—Trade News.

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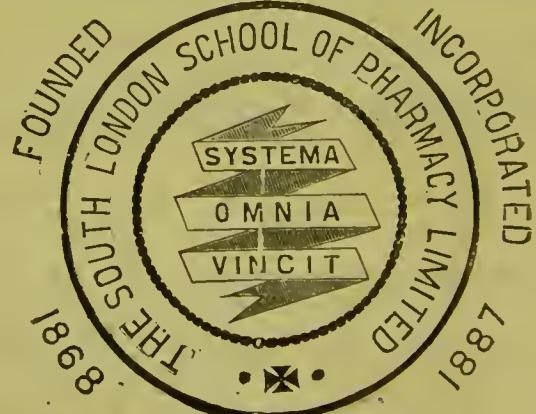
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Mill, small drug, Burroughs's "Enterprise" or similar make. Particulars to Ronse, Wigmore Street, W.

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A good second-hand still, in perfect working order. State size and price to J. G., care of Housekeeper, 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Old gold, dental metals; goods exchanged or bought for cash, or high-class mechanical work. E. Twiss, 39 St. Law Street, Liverpool.

A copy of Neal's "Treatise on Treatment of Tabes Dorsalis," published by Walker & Co., 44 Paternoster Row. A. Lloyd, 1 Gate Street, W.C.

Chemist and Druggist, from January to April, 1889, inclusive; state price. Mr. Wilkes, 4 Carlisle Road, Eastbourne. Must be in good condition.

Lavender Balsam.—Wanted, to purchase a few rods of same uncut, when in flower; must be near London. Rees, Wells & Co., 165 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The *Chemist and Druggist*, complete with advertisements, for 1886 (Vols. XXVIII and XXIX). £10 price to publisher, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.

Journals of the Chemical Society from commencement—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, vols. 1 to 7 and vol. 15, 1st series, vol. 1, 3rd series, all bound. Lowest price to J. G. Preble, S. S. House, Bombay, India.

S.V.R. FOR PERFUMERY.

Our specially-prepared Pure Grain Spirits of Wine is being used by some of the leading houses in London and Provinces, and is generally acknowledged to be the finest yet produced.

That it is thoroughly appreciated is evidenced by the number of unsolicited testimonials we receive by almost every post, printed copies of which we send, if desired.

The Spirit, being trebly distilled and filtered through charcoal, is perfectly odourless.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," September 22, says:—"This Spirit is practically free from other than the mere spirituous odour of alcohol, this being due to the absence of aldehyde and the higher alcohols. We also find it makes excellent Perfumes."

S.V.R. FOR TINCTURES.

This Spirit is used by the principal Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists. It is guaranteed to stand the ammonia and nitrate of silver tests. This we can strongly recommend for all Pharmaceutical purposes.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.

PURE GRAIN SPIRIT (Perfumery) 60 o.p. ....	... ... ...	... ... ...	19/6
" " (Double Distilled) 56 o.p. ....	... ... ...	... ... ...	18/9
" " (B.P.) 56 o.p. ....	... ... ...	... ... ...	18/5

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER. REDUCTION FOR QUANTITIES.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON

FREE TRIP TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, E.

Have agreed to offer the above as a prize for the best sample of

EAU DE COLOGNE

This Competition is CONFINED to RETAIL CHEMISTS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Messrs. GOSNELL & CO., Proprietors of "Cherry Blossom," Upper Thames Street, have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

The Editor of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" will act as Referee.

The formula for which the prize is awarded, together with any others of merit, will be published.

The prize will be one of Messrs. Cook & Son's Tickets, which will include First-Class Return Fare to Paris, and one week's expenses at the Hotel Rapp, as per their prospectus page 11, No. 15.

Competitors must observe the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to:—

1. A 1-oz. sample bottle of the perfume, the cost of which must not exceed 6d. per oz., and the formula (which must be written out in English, and quantities given in plain figures) from which it is made attached to the bottle, must be sent, before June 29th, 1889, to

MESSRS. GOSNELL & CO., 93 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Attached to every sample and formula must be a motto, but no name; and the full name and address of each competitor, with the motto as attached to the sample, must be sent, by the same post, to

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

2. The prize will not be awarded unless the formula corresponds with the sample.

HAMILTON & CO'S

CONCENTRATED FLUID SHEEP DIP

USED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ADVANTAGES.—It is NON-POISONOUS, except to Insect life; safe and easy to use; cleanses the wool, and promotes its growth; only requires cold water to mix; is the cheapest and best Dip in the market.

ONE GALLON WILL DIP ONE HUNDRED SHEEP.

Wholesale Prices—In Strong Iron Drums, per 4/ gall., drums free; or in 40-gallon Casks, per 3/6 gall., casks free.

SPECIAL TERMS—Cash with Order, less 10 per cent. discount.; or Nett Cash in a Month.

HAMILTON & CO., HIGH STREET, WANDSWORTH, LONDON.

BEESWAX.

W. H. B. WHITE { put up in 2-lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs.

W. H. B. REFINED { in 2-lb. cakes in cases 130 lbs. 1-lb., ½-lb., and oz. cakes.

The purity of these goods is certified by the following eminent chemists: S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston; J. W. Taylor, Associate of the Society of Public Analysts of Eng., Montreal, P.Q.; Edward Davies, F.C.S. and T. I. C. and C. Royal Institution. LIVERPOOL, Eng.; Bernard Dyer, D.Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C. Member of the Society of Public Analysts, 17 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.; Wm. T. Wenzel, Analyst and Assayer, San Francisco, Cal., and may be obtained of any of the leading Wholesale Druggists in the Northern and Midland Counties.

CRUDE BEESWAX,
Foreign and Domestic.

CERESINE,
Yellow and White.

PARAFFINE WAX,
Refined, all Grades.

We will deliver our goods in 5-cwt. lots
ex quay, in any city which is the Ter-
minus of a Steamship Line throughout
the Kingdom, without trouble or expense to
the Buyer.

CABLE ADDRESS—"BOWDLEAR BOSTO

OZOKERITE,
In Bales.

CARNAUBA,
or BRAZIL WAX.

JAPAN WAX
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Office and Warehouse—36 CENTRAL WHARF.

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FOR
LAMENESS IN HORSES.

Agents Wanted in every Town. Handbills, with Name and Address, supplied gratis.

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.

SOLE MAKER & PROPRIETOR, J. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORKS.
TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 1 lb & $\frac{1}{2}$ Packages

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in TINS 6d & 1/-

CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d 1/8 & 1/6 STOPPED BOTTLES

CARBOLIC SOAP N° 1 & N° 2

CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. TABS

THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY CO., LONDON E. 200

FREE FROM POISON. AGREEABLE IN SMELL.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

PRIZE MEDAL,
International
Health Exhibition,
1884.

THE NEW PERMANENT

ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

For Proprietary Articles, 100 8 x 6 Ruby Tablets, £3 15s. Od.

J. R. CORSAN, THE LONDON SAND-BLAST WORKS, 80 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

AWARD OF MERIT,
International
Sanitary Exhibition,
1881.

THE DIAMOND MARK.

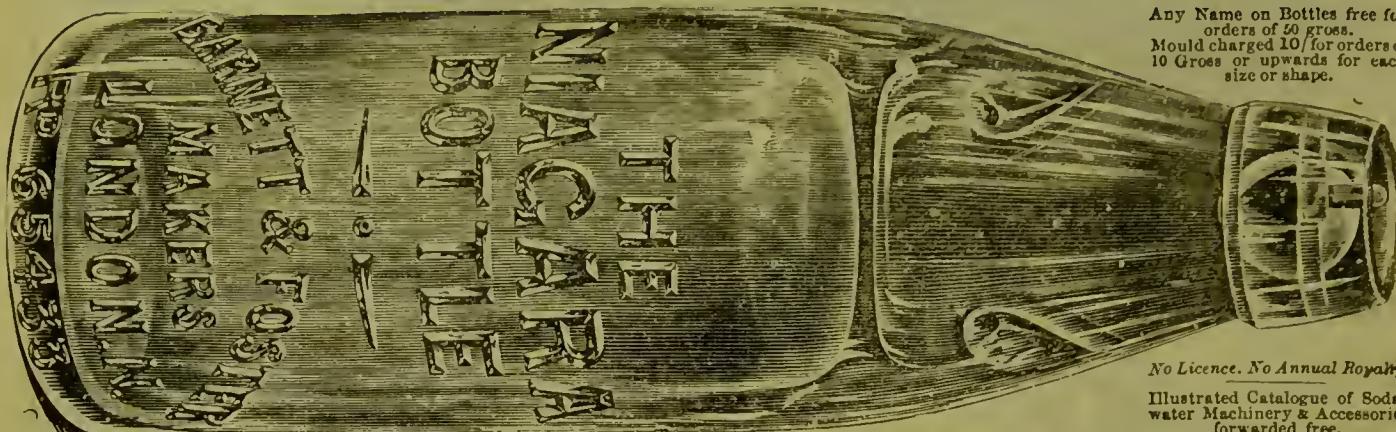
To secure the best Hungarian Aperient Water

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

And insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER sold by the APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

THE "NIAGARA" GLOBE-STOPPERED BOTTLE.

Present Prices: — { 5 oz. 7 oz. 10 oz. 12 oz. 14 oz. 16 oz. } At our Works.
15/6 16/8 18/0 18/6 19/6 20/6 Hunslet, Leeds, YORKSHIRE.

EXTRA RINGS, 1/8 per Gross.

SEND FOR SAMPLE AND COMPARE!

ORDERS TO BE SENT TO

Mineral Water Engineers, Manufacturing Chemists,
and General Providers to the
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BARNETT & FOSTER,

"NIAGARA WORKS," 261 EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.
139 & 141 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ALL SELTZOGENES AND SYPHONS,

Previous to being delivered, are tested at a pressure of 240 lbs. per square inch, being double that which they are used at; by this we can guarantee every machine on its leaving our firm.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seltzogenes and Syphons bearing our name are of pure Tin, and made on the PREMISES OF THE ABOVE FIRM, consequently must not be confounded with other cheaper, and inferior foreign goods that may at any time be forced on the market. The ever-increasing demand for our goods convinces us that we are, as hitherto, the leading and largest firm in this class of trade.

Complete with Funnels, Stopper, and directions for using. For order of £5 and upwards Customers can have their Names stamped on Metals free of charge.

SELTZOGENES REPAIRED, REWIRED, & TESTED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

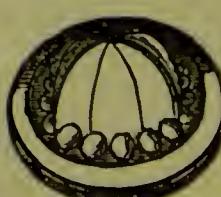
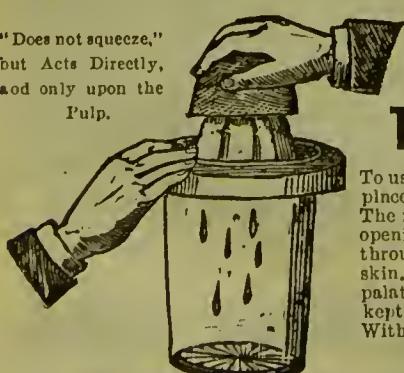
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Illustrated Price List on application.

SELLING IN THOUSANDS BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE. THE WORLD'S BEST LEMON SQUEEZER at 6d. & 1s.

"Does not squeeze,"
but Acts Directly,
and only upon the
Pulp.

This Lemon Squeezer is to the old-fashioned article what the
Railway Carriage is to the Stage Coach.



To use it, set the squeezer upon a tumbler, as shown by the accompanying illustration, place a half lemon upon the points, press downward, and rotate the lemon slightly. The ribs easily enter the pulp, the juice as it is liberated passes down through the openings into the tumbler; these openings are too small to allow the seeds to pass through. By this process the clear juice from the PULP is obtained free from admixture with the bitter oil of the skin. The juice thus procured is doubtless a most wholesome beverage, and is certainly very agreeable to the palate. Once tried this squeezer will supplant all old-fashioned appliances. Being made of glass, it is as easily kept clean as a tumbler. This squeezer can be used by a child, without soiling the hands, it is so easily managed. With this new appliance none of the juice is lost, therefore its superiority to old types of squeezers will be obvious.

WHOLESALE PRICE ON APPLICATION TO

B. & E. M'HUGH & CO., BELFAST, IRELAND.

Patents taken out for India, Canada, Victoria, Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape Good Hope; also Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, & Spain.

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SODA-WATER MACHINERY
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

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BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY,
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SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We have recently been entrusted with a most important Agency for the above-named goods. Our Principals are the best known firm in Paris, and the Syphons are undoubtedly the cheapest and strongest in the market. The tops are made of pure English Tin, guaranteed free from lead. The Seltzogenes are made on the well-known "Fevre" system, and each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

WE CAN GIVE TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY OF EACH KIND REQUIRED.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1889, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

We have obtained at the above Exhibition

3 HIGHEST AWARDS POSSIBLE

A feat never accomplished before by any other house supplying requirements for the Aërated Water Trade.

These awards will carry with them **THREE GOLD MEDALS**, which were awarded as follows:—

1st—SODA-WATER MACHINERY (Highest Award possible).
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1st—PATENT AND ORDINARY BOTTLES (Highest Award possible).

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE.

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Aerated Water Engineers and Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

SANDFORD ST., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

And at 146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK Registered May 21st, 1887.

THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.

BECKETT'S

FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

MILD DRINKS.
Cherry. Raspberry.
Strawberry. Lime.
Black Currant. Lemon.
Orange. Jargoule Peal.
Pineapple.
Raspberry Vinegar.
Orange and Quinine.

HOT DRINKS.
Winterine. Honey Liqueur.
Aromatic Black Currant.
Gingerette. Ginger Lemon.
Peppermint. C. ove.
Elderberry. Syrup of Hops.
Lime Fruit Cordial.
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"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer.*

"Have an established reputation."—*Nonconformist.*

"That Beckett's Fruit Syrups are equal to what their proprietor claims for them is proved by the fact that they are largely used in Coffee Houses throughout the country."—*Coffee Public House News.*

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Price Lists, Testimonials, and other information sent post free on application to the Manufacturer **W. BECKETT, Heywood, Manchester.**

THE SUMMER HAS COME.
"BE READY."

EVERY BUSY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS OR SOLID FRUIT JUICES

(Registered No. 72610.)

NOTE WELL.—These are not ready-made Fruit Syrups, but Concentrated Fruit Juices made from Sound, Ripe Selected Fruit, by a process of our own. Specially adapted for the immediate production of Fruit Syrups, Jellies, &c.; also for Flavouring Cakes, Puddings, &c.

RASPBERRY, LEMON, ORANGE, PINE APPLE, LIME FRUIT, CHERRY, &c.

Retail at 4½d. each. Price 3s. 3d. dozen net.

Nicely got up, and packed in 3-dozen and 6-dozen Boxes, forming a saleable ornament to any counter. Hand-bills, Show-cards, &c., with each order. Special arrangements for Sole Agencies. These goods are thoroughly appreciated by the public of all classes.

DE CARLE & SON, Chemists, NORWICH;
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HEALTH
EXHIBITION.

ESTABLISHED 1812.



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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,
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SPECIALITIES—

COMPOSITION ESSENCE.

This Genuine Essence of Composition will be found superior, both in medicinal properties and aromatic flavour, to that generally sold. The demand for this article being a large and increasing one, all chemists will find it a profitable addition to their stock.

Price 1/- per lb. Special prices for large quantities. Also in 6d. and 1/- Bottles, 3 6 and 6/- per doz.

FLUID EXTRACTS. NEW REMEDIES.
MEDICINAL HERBS IN PACKETS.

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FOREIGN INDENTS RECEIVE OUR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

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ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

Honourable Mention: International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, Oct., 1880. Gold Medal: Soc. of Arts, Paris, 1883.

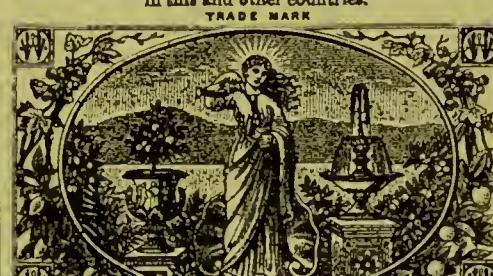
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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.
Trade Price 5/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/-.

HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Trade Price 5/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5/-.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT,
For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
Imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliance, and an
unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma.
Trade Price 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/-.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE,
For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence makes a beverage that is unsurpassed by
the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale.
Trade Price 9/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/-.

THESE ESSENCES
Have obtained the Highest Testimonials from all the
Medical Journals, and from the Principal Trade Journals
in this and other countries.



REGISTERED
TRADE MARK
For ORANGE, VANILLA, and all other Essences,
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,
For the manufacture of the Finest Aerated Hop Ale.
This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown,
and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour
and Aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has
the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really
appetising Bitter Beer.
Trade Price 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 8/-.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS,
No. 1. Highly Concentrated.
Trade Price 8/6 per lb.; 2 lbs. and upwards 8/-.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS,
No. 2. Makes an exquisitely fine Lemonade.
Trade Price 6/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6/-.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR.
Imparts to Lemonade all the Fine Aroma and Flavour
of the choicest Lemons.
Trade Price 5/- per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/6.

MANUFACTURING
CHEMIST
SEVERLEY ROAD

FLATNESS OF TASTE

SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,

OBVIATED

BY USING

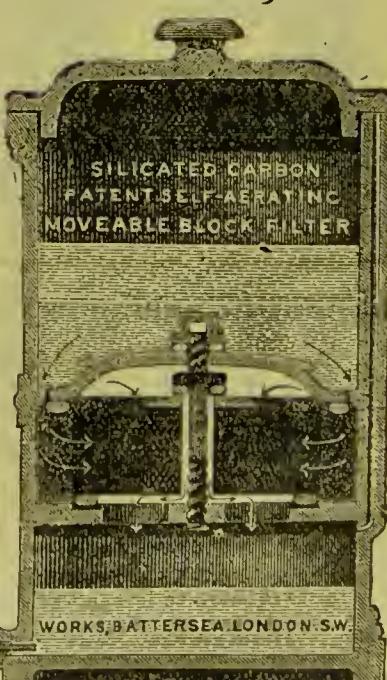
SILICATED CARBON FILTERS AERATED

By means of which the water is Aerated and
Filtered simultaneously, rendering it, even
after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly
Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open
for Inspection and Cleansing.



Glass Table Filters.



Domestic Filters.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE TO THE
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ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Company's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

Wilton Fever Hospital, Salford, September 2nd, 1888.

Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of the samples of Meat Wine you sent to me. I was so pleased with the results obtained from it that I have obtained a further supply, and have given it a rather extensive trial. I have found it invaluable as a medicine in the treatment of Enteric and Scarlet Fever sufferers from these diseases rapidly improving in strength and weight under its influence. I think the combination a very happy one.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

JOHN MULLEN, Resident Medical Officer.

To B. ROBINSON, Esq.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BENJAMIN ROBINSON, THE LABORATORY, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

N.B.—A Sample Bottle sent FREE on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

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THE UNIVERSAL
CORN AND WART PENCIL

WARTS.

ROBINSON'S.

THE OLDEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL.

dos. mounted on a handsome Illustrated Show Card, Retail, 6d. each; Wholesale, 3s. 6d. per doz. It is especially adapted for Export Trade, and may be safely sent to the hottest climates, as each glass tube is hermetically sealed and enclosed in a cardboard case, with full directions for use.

N.B.—The above is exempt from Stamp Duty by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue. Wholesale by all the Patent Medicine Houses, or from

B. ROBINSON, Manufacturing Chemist and Distiller, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

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DENAUYER'S
LIQUID PEPTONES STERILIZED

SOLE MAKERS
DENAEYER'S PEPTONES
LONDON
LIQUID PEPTONES
STERILIZED

Free from microbes!
Keep good for ever in all Climates.
118 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

DENAUYER'S PEPTONATE OF IRON. A bland, non-irritating and most easily assimilable ferruginous preparation.
For debilitated constitutions, children, and aged people.

DENAUYER'S PEPTONE OF MEAT. A powerful restorative for all ailments of the stomach, stimulates general nutrition.
Is retained when the stomach rejects all other food. Pleasant to taste.
Or at Chemists and Wholesale Houses.

HASSALL'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT & MALT WINE

Made of Choice Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat and Extract of Malt.

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London, and E. GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., say:—"The results of our Analysis have been of a very satisfactory character, and we are enabled to pronounce this a valuable and very good preparation, possessing an agreeable vinous flavour. The amount of combined phosphoric acid present is large, and the valuable characteristic constituents of Extract of Meat, in combination with Port Wine of good quality, and Extract of Malt."

W.M. COURTNEY, M.D., &c., Medical Officer, Nenagh Disp. (late Resident Surgeon, St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, Nenagh, County Tipperary) says:—"To those requiring a nutritious and palatable food, its strengthening and tonic qualities are really good."

J. HALL WOODS, L.R.C.P.L., &c., Penzance, says:—"It is a beautiful preparation, and commends itself alike to both medical man and patient, as a valuable stimulant and food. Combined with pepine, the results obtained in many cases of 'Dyspepsia' is highly satisfactory."

Cost of Retail Wine Licence will be allowed on a 6-dozen order. Supplied in bulk at greatly reduced prices. Special arrangements made to supply the Wine in Bottles, with attractive Labels, Circulars, and Handsome Framed Show Cards, with Buyer's own name upon same, free of charge. List of Testimonials, copy of Analysts' Reports, and Trade Prices and Samples free on application.

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EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

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HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES.**

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blanmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In $\frac{1}{2}$ - and 1-pint boxes, 3d. and 6d. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

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AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

**TYRER'S
SAUCES**

GOOD
VALUE

“BOROUGH” KETCHUP

THE GIANT 1d. BOTTLE OF SAUCE.

LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
In Half-Gross Boxes, at 6/6 per Gross.

**“BOROUGH” KETCHUP, WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE
OR READING SAUCE.**

1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	per gross	5/-	extra quality 8/-
		$\frac{1}{2}$ gross boxes	..	5/-	6/-
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	“	6/-	8/-
		$\frac{1}{2}$ gross boxes	..	6/-	6/-
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bottles (flat or round), reputed $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint	..	..	“	16/-	24/-
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	..	..	“	28/-	32/-
$\frac{1}{2}$ -pint Imperial Round Stoppered Bottles	“	30/-	36/-
1-pint Imperial	“	50/-	60/-
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon Casks (casks free)..	each	20/-	32/-

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In 8-oz. square-stoppered bottles, 48/- per gross.
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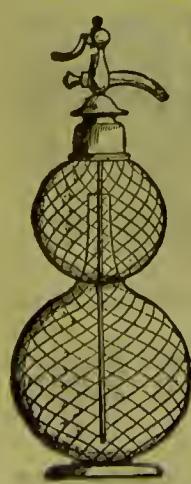
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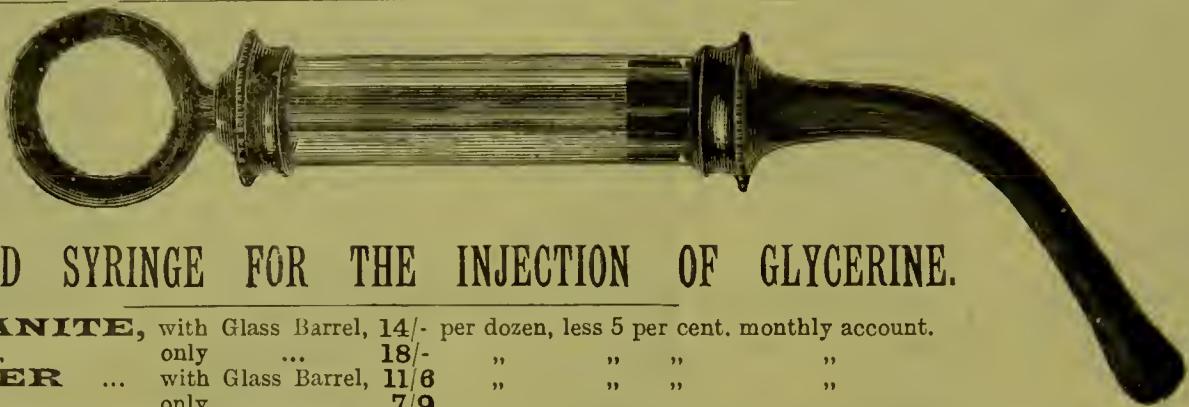
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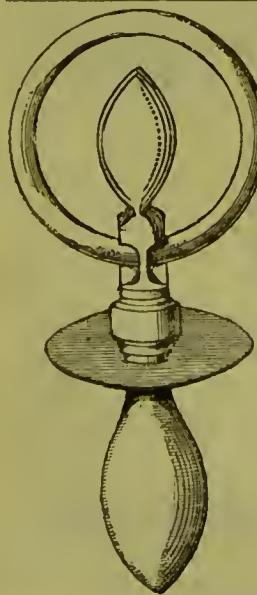
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Digitalin, 1/100 gr.	Strophnthus Tinct., 2 min.
Dover Powder, 1/4 gr.	Sulphonat, 5 gr.
Euonymin Resin, 1/8 gr.	Sulphur Comp.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1/20 gr.	Tannin.
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir., 1/8 gr.	Test Tabloids (Tchling's).
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Hydrarg. Smbchlor. (Cnlonel), 1/10 gr.	{ Iron Pyrophos, 2 gr.
Hyoscyamus Tinct., 1 min.	Tonic Comp. { Quinine Sulph. 1 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium (Dover Powd.), 5 gr.	{ Strychnine Sulph. 1/100 gr.
Ipecac. Powder, 5 gr.	Trinitrino (<i>Nitroglycerine</i>), 1/100 and 1/50
Iron and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.	Trinitrino and Amyl Nitrite.
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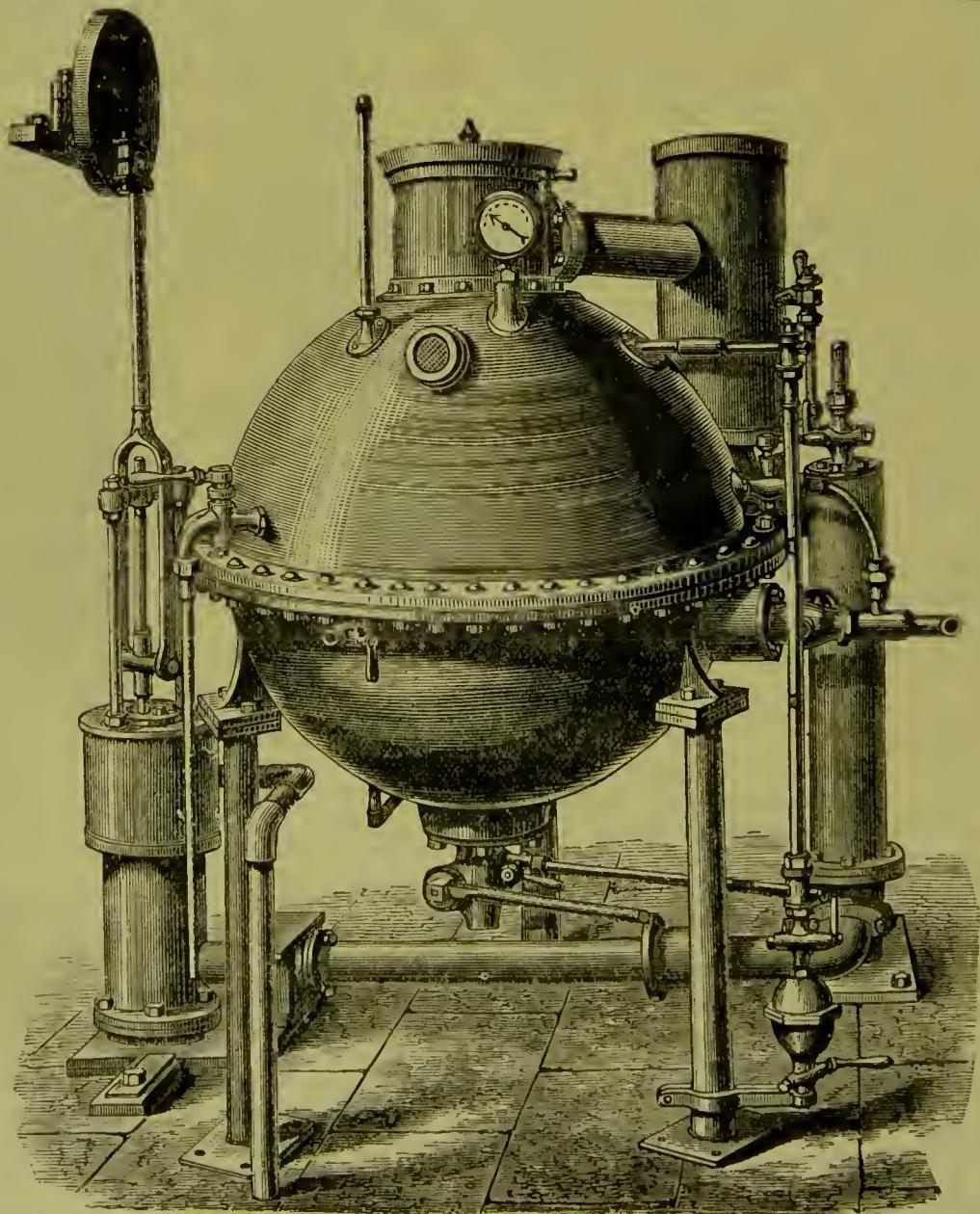
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WE have pleasure in announcing to Continental subscribers that henceforth, by arrangement with the post offices of the various countries, subscriptions to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be paid at any post office in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden at our rates, namely 10s. per annum including postal delivery to subscribers in any of those countries. Subscriptions may date from the first issue of any month.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—Our representative, Mr. T. E. Parker, is now on a business visit to the United States and Canada during the next few months. Mr. Parker is now in New York and intends to visit during his tour Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toronto, and Montreal. Letters for him may be addressed to Mr. Harry V. Dakers, office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 45 Liberty Street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS of situations vacant and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., will be received by us up till the first post on Friday morning.

News.

THE General Medical Council met on Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The London Section meets in Burlington House on Monday. Mr. W. P. Wynne will read a paper on "Naphthaline Derivatives of Technical Importance," and Dr. W. S. Squire will speak of "Purification of Alcohol by Means of Hydrocarbon Oils."

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY will be exceptionally busy next week. On Tuesday Professor Mendeleeff will deliver the Faraday lecture, on the "Periodic Law of the Chemical Elements," in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W., at 8.30 p.m. On Wednesday the Fellows will entertain Professor Mendeleeff at dinner in the Holborn Restaurant, at 7 p.m. On Thursday an ordinary meeting of the Society will be held at the usual hour, when eight papers will be read, the first being, "Experimental Researches on the Periodic Law," by Dr. B. Brauner. For Friday, Dr. W. J. Russell, the President, and Miss Russell, have invited the Fellows to meet Professor Mendeleeff at a soirée in the Grosvenor Gallery, at 9 p.m. A paper on "The Formation of Phenylindoles by Isomeric Change," by Walter H. Ince, Ph.D., was read at the last meeting of the Chemical Society.

THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.—Mr. John Williams, ironmonger, Ventnor, was prosecuted before the Isle of Wight County Bench, by the Board of Inland Revenue, on a charge of selling methylated spirit without a licence. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar. An Inland Revenue officer called at his shop and ordered several articles, among them being "a quartern of methylated spirit." The defendant did not keep methylated spirit, but he sent out for the quartern, and supplied it with the other goods. He did not, however, explain this to the officer until he was threatened. For the defence it was argued that the spirit was purchased by Mr. Williams's lad as agent for the officer. The spirit was never vested in the defendant at all. He merely got it as an agent, just as a restaurant-keeper, being unlicensed, would as an agent procure for his customer the beverage he might require. The supervisor who prosecuted drew attention, however, to the 17th section of the Spirit Act, which provided that a person not licensed to sell methylated spirit should not "take or receive an order" for it. He also showed that the defendant had made a profit on the sale. The Court did not believe Mr. Williams knew he was committing an illegal act, but as he had done so he would be fined 2s. and 14s. costs.

THE British Medical Association will meet in Leeds on August 13 and the three days following. In connection with it a museum and exhibition will be held in the New Central Higher Grade Board School and the Chemical Laboratory of the Leeds School of Science (Mechanics' Institute), as formerly arranged, in four sections:—(A) Foods and drugs (including antiseptic dressings and other chemical and pharmaceutical preparations); (B) Pathology (comprising casts, apparatus, microscopical preparations, &c.); (C) Anatomy and physiology; (D) Instruments and books (including appliances, medical, surgical, and electrical); (E) Sanitary and ambulance appliances. For the first time exhibitors (other than members of the medical profession) will this year be charged according to the space occupied. Sections A, D, and E will be held in the Higher Grade School and grounds; Sections B and C in the Laboratory of the School of Science and Technology. Communications should be addressed to the Museum Secretary, Dr. Jacob, 12 Park Street, Leeds.

COMPETITION.—Free trip to the Paris Exhibition.—As a substitute for one of our post-card competitions we direct the attention of our intelligent readers to the offer made by Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co., the spirit rectifiers of Bow, of a week's trip to the Paris Exhibition, including first-class journey there and back, and hotel expenses there, for the best sample of eau de Cologne with formula, to be sent in during June. Messrs. Gosnell & Co. are to adjudicate on the samples, and we are to be referees, though we are not quite clear as to our duties. Particulars will be found among our advertisements.

Metropolitan Reports.

WE are as far behind as ever in regard to a teaching university for London. The Royal Commission reports against all the proposals, including that of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the London University is to be asked to do something in the matter.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At a Council meeting held at 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., on Monday, May 27, the following new officers were elected to serve during the ensuing session of this Association:—President, Mr. T. Ellwood, F.C.S.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. J. I. Philip and Mr. F. Ashley Rogers; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. H. Millhouse and Mr. T. S. Dymond, F.I.C.; Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Strother; Hou. Secs., Mr. W. L. Williams and Mr. J. G. Richards, F.I.C. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference:—Messrs. Ellwood, Millard, Richards, and Strother.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Mansion House on Saturday, before Mr. Alderman Wilkiu, James Barrett, 41, a labourer, was charged with stealing some opium from the warehouses at Red Lion Wharf on the previous day. When leaving his work the accused was searched by a policeman, who found a cake of opium inside his shirt. While the foreman was sent for prisoner said, "You may as well have the lot." He then took off his hat, and took out two cakes more of opium. Mr. Frederick William Townsend, foreman to Messrs. Major & Field, of Red Lion Wharf, said the accused was employed by them as a casual man. The opium produced was their property, and worth 2*l.* 10*s.* Prisoner was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

CRICKET.—The Pharmaceutical C.C. met the Aquarius C.C. at Stonebridge Park, Willesden, on Saturday, May 25, and made mincemeat of them. The water-bearers played one man short. The score was as under:—

Aquarius C.C.

Aquarius C.C.			
Anderson, b	Quiaton	0	
Nicholls, b	Evans	1	
Farley, c	Hughes, b	Quinton	0
Cuthbert, H. C., c	Jones, b	Quinton	..
Cockman, c	Hughes, b	Quinton	0
Cuthbert, A., b	Evans	..	2
Shortrede, b	Quinton	..	0
Smith, b	Evans	..	9
Rawle, b	Quinton	..	0
Pell, not out	..	..	0
Extras	..	..	4
	—	—	19

Pharmaceutical C.C.

Pharmaceutical C.C.			
Jones, D., c	H. C. Cuthbert, b	..	
Smith	..	..	13
Quinton, not out	..	..	60
Atterbury, run out	..	..	7
Hughes, b	Rawle	..	9
Coney, b	Anderson	..	3
Sturton, c	and b	Anderson	..
Young, c	Farley, b	Anderson	..
Greenfield, b	Anderson	..	0
Mowatt, l-b-w, b	Anderson	..	2
Evans, run out	..	..	0
Glass, c	and b	Rawle	..
Extras	..	..	13
	—	—	111

THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS held a conver-sazione and exhibition of portable medicines and surgical appliances at the hall of the Tallow Chandlers' Company on Saturday, May 25. The hall was well filled with exhibits of the above-named products. Arnold & Sons—army regulation surgical fittings. Bailey & Co.—surgical appliances, regulation field and pocket cases. Brand & Co.—food stimulants, beef-tea, meat biscuits, &c. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. had a complete exhibition of their cases of "tabloids" of compressed medicines, as supplied to Mr. Stanley, the British and German East African expeditions, and other eminent explorers. The cases of "tabloids" of compressed hypodermic remedies especially interested the surgeons of the company. The antiseptic artificial sponges and wound-pads appeared to be well known to the army surgeons present. The ladies were delighted with pinol perfume, and numerous dainty little handkerchiefs appeared with the request, "Do let me try that." The air was quite redolent with the refreshing odour of pinol and the combined perfume of eau de Cologne. This combination is perfectly adapted for the sick-room, as it is both antiseptic and agreeable. The firm also exhibited a spirometer—a recently-invented apparatus for testing the capacity of the lungs. The air is exhaled into a tube, and the amount discharged may be read upon an index marked in cubic centimetres. This attracted most of the company present, and a crowd was constantly standing round the stall

awaiting a turn. Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Company—sanitary fluid and various soaps medicated with the same substance. Liebig & Co.—meat extracts, &c., and food stimulants. Leslie & Co.—patent tape plaster, antiseptic and surgical dressings. The Sanitas Company had a complete exhibit of their antiseptic and disinfectant preparations, well known for hospital use. Savory & Moore had also a complete exhibit of surgical field appliances, wheeled and other stretchers, field paniers, and surgical haversacks. Salmon, Ody & Co.—splints, artificial limbs, trusses, &c. Seabury & Johnson had a complete exhibit of porous rubber plasters, accident cases, bandages, porous splints, stretchers, and hydronaphthol preparations. Watson Brothers—electric lamps.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, to whose work we have before alluded, held their fourth annual meeting at the offices of the Association, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, on Monday, General Sir John Adye, G.C.B., in the chair. The association was established in 1885, and that its main object is to find employment for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and young soldiers returning to civil life, and to the army reserve, after a few years' service in the ranks. Four new branch offices, making twenty in all, have been opened during the past year. The names of men desirous of obtaining employment are registered, and their characters and qualifications carefully inquired into. Only men of good character are registered, and no fees are charged to the men or to those to whom they are recommended for employment. During the twelve months ending March 31 last, 796 men were registered in London alone, of whom 368 obtained situations, or about one per diem; and at the various offices of the association, 3,598 applications were registered during the year, and 1,289 men, on reverting to civil life, were provided with situations through the medium of the association. Want of funds has tended to restrict the efforts of the association; and the committee are especially desirous of calling the attention of the public to their work, believing that it is advantageous, not only to those who employ these men, but that benefit to the army will arise, by proving to those enlisting that they are cared for on the termination of their military service. As regards this latter point, the committee quote from the last annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, who says:—"The question of the civil employment of army reserve men and discharged soldiers necessarily forms an important factor in connection with army recruiting, and there is good reason to believe that, if well-conducted men had a better assured prospect of obtaining employment on return to civil life, a healthy stimulus would in time be imparted to recruiting, and that men of a better class would be thereby induced to join the ranks." Several of the officers present expressed a hope that the press, both in London and in the country, would assist the association by making known its objects.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.—Mr. Martin Magor, the well-known chemist, of Corporation Street, has adopted the American experiment of keeping his establishment open all night for the supply of drugs.

THE PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS of Small Heath and district close their establishments on Wednesdays between the hours of one and six in the afternoon. This affords a good opportunity of joining in cricket with the local association, as the ground is close by.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT does not find favour in the centre of the town, but each establishment makes some concession to each of its "helps," so that, although all do not get away at once, each has an opportunity of getting a little country air at least once a week, exclusive of Sunday.

FURTHER CHARGE AGAINST ILLICIT DISTILLERS.—Warrants have been issued against the four Stephensons for stealing gas from the Corporation mains. The defendants are at present in Warwick Gaol, where they were committed in default of paying heavy fines for distilling illicit spirits. They will be brought before the magistrates in about a fortnight.

FIRE IN THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE LABORATORY.—At about three o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in one of the laboratories belonging to the metallurgical department of the Midland Institute. There had been an examination of students the previous night, and in some experiments that were made Bunsen burners were used. It is supposed that some adjacent woodwork became overheated from these and burst into flame. The fire-brigade promptly attended, and the fire was subdued in the course of a few minutes.

CHEMISTS' CRICKET MATCH.—The first match of the season between members of the cricket club formed in connection with the Midland Counties Chemists' Association and the employés of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay took place at Langley on Friday last. The Association Club handled the willow first, and nine wickets were taken for 51 runs. A thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rains, then occurred, and put an end to operations. The following was the score as far as it went :

F. Drew, 1.b.w., b. Horton	..	..	..	1
T. W. Chapman, b. Horton	..	..	..	0
W. Grice, c. and b. Bowker	..	..	..	6
C. Baynton (Capt.), c. and b. Bowker	..	..	..	10
A. E. Robinson, b. Horton	..	..	..	2
F. H. Alcock, not out	..	..	..	16
C. Thompson, b. Horton	..	..	..	2
F. H. Prosser, b. Horton	..	..	..	0
W. R. Hedges, jun., b. Horton	..	..	..	3
F. Winfield, c. and b. Horton	..	..	..	2
W. Jones, to bat.				
Extras	..	..	..	9
				—
Total	..	..	..	51

The return match will be played Friday, June 7.

ALARMING FIRE AT A CHEMIST'S.—Early on Monday morning a fire of an alarming nature was discovered on the premises of Mr. R. Spencer, chemist, High Street, West Bromwich. The brigade quickly arrived at the scene, but the flames had got a firm hold of the interior of the shop, and had forced their way through the door which adjoins the staircase, thus cutting off the retreat of Mr. Spencer and his wife and servant. Eventually Mr. Spencer and his wife escaped by a side window, and Mr. Spencer rescued the servant from a perilous position outside her bedroom window, on the ledge of which she was standing. Two streams of water were then poured on to the flames, which, owing to the inflammable nature of the materials, burned very fiercely. Singularly some gunpowder which was stored in a cupboard in the shop did not take fire, although the cupboard doors were much scorched. The two streams of water at length subdued the flames. To prevent further outbreaks the brigade poured a flood of water in the cellar underneath, where a quantity of turpentine and other oils were stored. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is considerable, but the property is insured.

BOLTON.

WHAT is described in one of the local papers as "a suicidal mania" appears to have set in here. The two latest victims are the wife of a surgeon named Patchett, who swallowed a quantity of strychnine, and Mary Manning, a servant girl, who took a quantity of a liniment containing aconite, which she had obtained to rub her shoulders with.

BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.—A meeting of this Association was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, May 22, Mr. W. D. Savage, J.P., in the chair. There was a small attendance of members. The Treasurer (Mr. Cornish) presented his report, which showed a balance in

hand of 28*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* A discussion next arose upon the proposed new railway rates, everyone concurring that, if not modified, they would most injuriously affect the trade. Mr. W. W. Savage explained the injustice of the new proposals, so far as Brighton is concerned, and, on the motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. W. Cornish, it was decided that a summary of his statement and the following resolution should be sent to the Pharmaceutical Council :—"That this meeting regards with satisfaction the efforts now being made by the Pharmaceutical Council to prevent the unreasonable increase of the railway rates." It was next decided to again offer prizes to students attending the chemistry class at the School of Science and Art. It was also agreed to have the next annual dinner on Friday, June 7, a small committee being appointed to make the arrangements. It was suggested that the same committee should consider the desirability of having dinners or suppers quarterly or half-yearly. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

COVENTRY.

A DISHONEST ASSISTANT.—At Coventry on Wednesday, Alfred Edward Welch, chemist and druggist, was charged with stealing on May 20 various proprietary articles, to the value of 2*l.* 7*s.* 4*1*/₂*d.*, the goods of his employers, Messrs. Blunt & Sons, chemists, of Coventry and Northampton. There was a further charge of stealing other proprietary articles, &c., to the value of 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* It appears that the prisoner was formerly in business at Great Yarmouth, where he was unfortunate, and early last year accepted a situation in the Coventry branch of Messrs. Blunt & Sons (Limited). For some time past Messrs. Blunt have missed a great number of proprietary articles, and it had been discovered that prisoner had been carrying on a system of robbery by which he had despatched to another town a large quantity of goods, which he represented were part of his old stock or the stock of chemists in the neighbourhood who were hard up. When arrested goods were found upon him, others at his lodgings, and after being charged he made a confession to Inspector Goldby. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge, and Mr. Parfitt addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence, urging that his past character, his behaviour until recently at Messrs. Blunt's, his high connections, and the fact that he held a diploma of the Royal Humane Society for saving life at Yarmouth, &c., proved that he was not of the ordinary criminal class. The Bench ordered him to be committed to gaol for two months, with such hard labour as his state of health would permit.

LIVERPOOL.

MR. PLATT. formerly of Green Lane, then of Southport, and recently of Matlock Bath, is now living retired from business at Waterloo. This seems an exception to the proverb which has it—"A rolling stone gathers no moss."

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION CIRCULAR.—Few, if any, chemists here appear to have received a copy of this circular, hence the voting for members of Council from Liverpool must be regarded as the spontaneous and independent expression of opinion.

"THE LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' PRICE-LIST."—Mr. John Bain, honorary secretary of the Chemists' Association, wishes to state, in answer to numerous inquiries, that the last edition (the fifth) of this price-list is out of print, but that the committee appointed by the Association is preparing a new edition, which will be ready at an early date.

MR. PULLMAN.—The originator of Pullman railway cars arrived here last week in the Atlantic steamer *City of Paris*, and at once proceeded to Paris to see the exhibition, his intention being to spend five or six days there and to return in time to go back to New York in the same vessel. Accomplishing this, he will have been but three weeks absent from home.

WAKE UP!—There are several instances of breaches of the Pharmacy Act in this city. In two cases I learn the Society has been notified of the fact, and evidence has been obtained that shops are kept open and poisons are sold by unqualified persons. Months pass by, and the illicit trading still continues, to the prejudice of the qualified persons in the neighbour-

hood. Perhaps the Council has been too much absorbed in matters at the "Square" to attend to trivial matters like this, or peradventure it and its local secretary are sleeping over it. If so, I would say again, Wake up!

THE QUIET SEASON.—The busy season for chemists here is essentially the winter, although the sale of glycerine, respirators, chest-protectors, and such like goods has been reduced this year by the mild weather. As soon as the spring has fairly set in, invalids go away for a change and the quiet period lasts well on to October. Those who do a good business near the centre of the city are in some measure compensated for this loss by the American visitors. A recent arrangement, however, on the part of the railway companies enables them to go direct from the docks to London without spending any time in Liverpool if they wish to do so.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—On Saturday there were the usual demonstrations of loyalty, and the Mersey looked gay in the extreme, the outgoing Atlantic steamers and craft in the river and docks flying the royal ensign and a quantity of bunting. In the evening the Mayor gave a grand banquet at the Town Hall, about 250 guests being present, including the Marquis of Anglesea, R.N., and other officers of the navy, army, and reserve forces, the aldermen, city councillors, and nearly the whole of the consuls and vice-consuls resident in this city. Also many members of the medical, legal, and clerical professions, pharmacy being duly represented by ex-Councillor J. Woodcock, and Dr. Symes. The brilliant and varied uniforms, together with some excellent music, added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

THE AIGBURTH MYSTERY.—The inquest regarding the death of the late Mr. James Maybrick was resumed on Tuesday. Since the adjournment Mrs. Maybrick has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her husband's death, and the evidence taken on Tuesday bore directly upon this. It came out that up till a day or two before Mr. Maybrick's death he had been nursed by his wife solely, and she gave him all his medicine. The servants deposed to finding fly-papers steeping in water in Mrs. Maybrick's bedroom in March last, also a packet labelled "poison" (supposed to be arsenic) in her trunk. In a letter addressed to "A. Brierley, Esq., 60 Huskisson Street, Liverpool," and written by Mrs. Maybrick, which a servant had opened, this passage occurs: "Since my return I have been nursing all day and night. He is sick unto death. The doctors held a consultation yesterday, and now all depends upon how long his strength will hold out. Both my brothers-in-law are here, and we are terribly anxious. I cannot answer your letter fully to-day, my darling, but relieve your mind of all fear of discovery now and in the future." Mr. Thomas S. Wokes, pharmaceutical chemist, 25 Aigburth Road, sold Mrs. Maybrick one dozen, and Mr. Christopher Hanson, chemist, Cressington, sold her two dozen of fly-papers at the end of April. A nurse who was engaged a few days before Mr. Maybrick's death was suspicious of Mrs. Maybrick tampering with his medicine. This and other evidence of a sensational character occupied the jury until late on Tuesday night, when the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday next. Then, we understand, the analytical reports regarding the stomach contents and viscera, the medicines and invalid's foods found in the house, will be gone into.

THE REVISED RAILWAY RATES.—The committee of the Liverpool Chemists' Association (consisting of Mr. A. H. Samuel, Dr. Symes, Messrs. William Willings, John J. Evans, T. Fell Abraham, and John Bain) have now formulated their objections to the proposed classification and rates and charges under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, and have submitted them to the Board of Trade. The objections are substantially as follows. In regard to the classification of drugs and chemicals, it is stated that goods are sold by chemists and druggists at less profit than formerly, and it would be unfair to further diminish the profit by large increases in the rates of carriage. That the present rates are amply remunerative, and higher than in other countries. The proposed increases would force traffic to water and road conveyance, causing immense delay and inconvenience, which would be specially injurious in the case of druggists' goods, and highly prejudicial to the convenience of the public. Before the railway obtained control of the Grand Junction Canal, druggists' goods of the classes now proposed

to be charged 5*l. 4s.* per ton were carried for about one-fourth that rate between London and Liverpool. Packages of goods consigned to retail druggists are made up of a number of articles in Classes C. 1, 2, and 3, the proportion of the higher class articles being very small, and the average value of the drugs rather less than many goods in lower classes, and less liable to damage in transit, being more securely packed. For these reasons drugs should be classed lower and not higher than formerly. The committee object to the revised classification of empties because chemists cannot carry on business without returning empty bottles, &c., upon which they have paid a higher rate on receipt. It would be unfair on returning the packages to charge the high Class 5 rate, which in some instances would be in excess of the value of the article. The proposal to make the additional charge on "smalls" 100 per cent. instead of 10 or 15 per cent. as at present is exorbitant, and especially oppressive to chemists and druggists, seeing that nearly the whole of the goods they use come under that definition.

MANCHESTER.

RAILWAY RATES AND CHARGES.—At the Lancashire and Cheshire conference on this subject, held at the Manchester Town Hall on Tuesday, Sir J. J. Harwood, ex-Mayor, presiding, a formidable list of objections to the proposed classification of the rates for merchandise was adopted. With reference to schedule 2 a long list was submitted of articles which are not specifically classified, including benzolene, bichromate of soda, bisulphide of carbon, black oil or black varnish, boracic acid (crude, in casks), doctors' bottles (common), bottles (glass, black or green, common, not packed), carbolic acid (crude), carbonic acid (liquefied), carbonate of soda, chloride of barium, chloride of lime (for disinfecting), chloride of magnesium, chromic salts (liquid), chromic acid (liquid and solid), cod oil, cod-liver oil, cotton-seed oil refuse, cream of tartar, creosote (coal tar), and coal or gas tar, creosote salt, cresylic acid, druggists' sundries (in mixed packages), Epsom salts, ether, hop bitters, linseed, milk food (dried in tins), chloride of potash, prussiate of potash, potassium of sodium, vermin-killer (phosphorus paste), &c. In respect of schedule D it was pointed out that a large number of articles, including drugs in boxes, crates, or hampers, and various chemicals are proposed to be placed in higher classes, and consequently would become chargeable at higher class rates than it has been the custom of the railway companies to charge them. A strong determination was expressed, to use the words of the chairman, "to prevent the railway companies from making ducks and drakes of the industries of the country."

NORTH SHIELDS.

CONSIDERABLE CHANGES have recently and are now being made amongst the chemists of this town. Mr. W. S. Corder, Tyne Street, has closed his place of business and gone into the fish manure and glue manufacture. Mr. R. Stobbs, Saville Street West, who had his stock damaged by fire, retired from the retail, and his shop is now occupied by a boot dealer. Mr. T. Swan, Saville Street, the oldest chemist in business in the town, is selling out his stock at "greatly reduced prices," as he is declining business, and the property is to be considerably altered and improved for re-letting. Messrs. Williamsou, Union Street, and Mr. J. F. Hogg, Tyne Street, two of the oldest established businesses here, are uniting in partnership, and will vacate their present shops to occupy, when completed, premises now being rebuilt at the corner of Saville Street and Camden Street, and Mr. W. G. Irvin's son is to join him at the opposite corner of Saville Street and Camden Street, which property has also undergone improvements and the shop to be re-fitted. One "cutter" has recently opened, another one closed, and a "store" entered into a composition with his creditors.

NORWICH.

EARLY CLOSING.—The local Early Closing Association announces that the principal chemists of the town have decided to close at two o'clock on Thursdays during the

summer months. Twenty-one pharmacies are included in the arrangement. This is the time for chemists in other towns to make a move in the same direction.

WIGAN.

A CORONER ON THE SALE OF POISONS.—An inquest was held at Ince on Tuesday regarding the death of a child named Hughes, who was poisoned on Saturday by a dose of laudanum given in error for a mixture of treacle, caraway seeds, and laudanum. In the course of the evidence it transpired that the laudanum was purchased from a Miss Emma Ashcroft, who keeps a drug shop under the sign of Bibby, at Manchester Road, Ince. Dr. O'Donnell, of Wigan, has his surgery and keeps all his drugs there. When the mistake in the administration of the dose was discovered the child got an emetic of salt and water, but this had no effect, and it was taken to Mr. George Wallbridge, chemist, Manchester Road, who sent for Drs. Parker and Monks. These gentlemen also administered emetics, but they, too, failed, and the child died. Miss Ashcroft, in the course of her evidence, said Mrs. Bibby, who formerly kept the shop, was her sister, and her husband was a chemist and druggist. Dr. O'Donnell had a branch surgery in the shop. Witness had never acted as a druggist. She did not keep laudanum, but when the child's mother asked for some she took a few drops out of the doctor's bottle. She gave her exactly ten drops. No money was mentioned, but a penny was found on the counter afterwards. She had access to the surgery in the doctor's absence. Mrs. Hughes got no laudanum from witness before, but did from her sister when the shop was carried on as a druggist's shop. She had no labels, as they would be of no use to her. The Coroner (Mr. Hopwood) in summing up, pointed out to the jury that the law on the matter was simply that only qualified persons were allowed to sell poisons to the public, if they used the name of chemist and druggist. Only persons who knew what they were selling and what was its effect, what it was for and what it was not for, whom it was for and whom it was not for, and the quantities they ought or ought not to take, were allowed to deal in poisonous drugs. Had Mrs. Hughes gone to a duly qualified chemist and druggist she would never have got the medicine for that purpose, because any chemist with common sense would refuse to sell a drug like that to a woman to give to a child. Referring to Miss Ashcroft's shop he said: What was the shop? It was one which had been known in Ince for some years as a chemist's shop, and it was carried on originally by a man whom he understood was a qualified chemist and druggist. Then he died, and the widow apparently kept the shop on with a duly qualified assistant. Afterwards the business was done away with, or it lapsed, or was transferred into the hands of Miss Ashcroft. There was no notice given so far as he could judge that it was not a chemist and druggist's shop, and people like Mrs. Hughes, who had probably lived in Ince for years, fancied it was still a chemist's shop. The name of Bibby was still over the door. He had not the slightest doubt that had Miss Ashcroft been a qualified person she would never have sold the laudanum for that particular purpose, and the child would have been living now. There were certain things with regard to selling drugs which were made necessary by the law, and one was that laudanum should be labelled "Poison," but Miss Ashcroft, not being a chemist and druggist, was clear of the law. If there had been a label on the bottle it would probably have been noticed, and laudanum would not have been administered. He hoped it would be a lesson to Miss Ashcroft that she would not in future, especially in a place like Ince, deal in drugs that the law distinctly said she had no right. The law did not prevent her from keeping a dry-salter's shop, but it did prevent her selling poisons. After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of "Death through misadventure."

IRELAND.

SIR JAMES HASLETT, J.P., had, a few days ago, the honour of receiving Prince Albert Victor at Belfast.

THE governors of the Longford Infirmary invite tenders for a twelve-month's supply of drugs, to commence from July 1.

AT a scientific meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, held last week, a paper was read by Professor Emerson Reynolds on "Thiocamif"—a newly-discovered disinfectant.

MR. HILLOCK, druggist, Armagh, has been appointed to represent the Town Council of Armagh in connection with the proposed railway rates.

MR. W. F. WELLS, L.P.S.I., Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, has, in consequence of increasing business, recently rebuilt and enlarged his premises.

A LADY residing at Harborne, Birmingham, has written to the guardians of the South Dublin Union expressing her anxiety to take charge of the Dublin leper, for whom, by-the-by, a public subscription has been started.

A DISPENSARY officer will, on Tuesday, June 4, be elected for the district of Broadford, co. Limerick, at a salary of 115*l.* per annum, together with the usual vaccination fees. Applications must be lodged not later than noon the previous day.

As an instance of the recognised worth of Irish chemists it is interesting to note that the English firm of Messrs. Goodall & Backhouse, chemists, Leeds, are advertising in a Dublin newspaper for a manager for a provincial drug concern, and also an assistant for the same house.

THE Dungannon Dispensary Committee invite applications from those desirous of undertaking the duties of dispensary and sanitary officer, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, exclusive of fees. Candidates are requested to apply not later than 11 A.M., on Thursday, June 6, and on that day, being the date of election, they will be expected to attend personally.

THE guardians of the South Dublin Union advertise for a pharmaceutical chemist for the district of Rathfarnham, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum. They notify that, in addition to applications being forwarded not later than Saturday, June 1, the candidates must attend at the Rathfarnham dispensary on the following Monday, at eleven o'clock, when the election will take place.

THE Irish matrimonial market appears to be brisk. During the past week no fewer than two chemists advertise their anxiety to plunge into the sea of matrimony. In addition to the usual requirements of youth, beauty, and accomplishments, they both stipulate for money—an essential which robs the announcement of the poetry which would otherwise exist in it.

THE trading community of Ireland is indebted to the Belfast Chamber of Commerce for being the first to lodge their objections to the railway companies' proposed rates with the Board of Trade. They point out that, so far as the goods traffic of Ireland is concerned, it is necessary that the Board of Trade should bear in mind that in England the monopoly of traffic by railway companies is only partial, but in Ireland it is absolute, the few canals in the country being in a very disorganised and unworkable condition; so that while in England the rates may be brought down to a reasonable level, Ireland suffers seriously from the monopoly of the companies. Moreover, it is pointed out that as the equipment of English is more than double that of Irish railways, and that as the wages in Ireland are much less than in England, the rates per ton per mile for the carriage of goods on the Irish railways should be computed on a much smaller scale than those on the English railways.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.

THE SALE OF MEDICATED WINES.—Our correspondent, writing in regard to this subject and Mr. Galbraith's case, states that Messrs. Frazer & Green and the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company both hold a grocer's licence, which is much more difficult to obtain than a simple wine licence. Messrs. Frazer & Green close their licensed shop on Sundays, but in the case of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company an undertaking is given that no excisable liquor will be sold on that day.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A JEWELLER.—About the middle of March last a piece of platinum, weighing 55 oz., which formed a part of a secret apparatus used in the manu-

facture of acids, was stolen from the acid works of Alexander Cross & Sons, Canal Street, Port Dundas, and no trace of it could be got in Glasgow. On Monday last the Messrs. Cross received a letter from the firm in London who had supplied them with the apparatus stating that they had received from John McDonald, working jeweller, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, a piece of platinum weighing 55 oz., which had all the appearance of being a part of the apparatus which they had sold to them, and informing them that they had written to McDonald apprising him of the fact. McDonald is now under arrest.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

NEW PHARMACY AGRÉGÉS.—At the last competition, just held at the Paris College of Pharmacy, Messrs. Bourquelot, Bouvier, and Héral were admitted to fellowship in the Paris school, and M. Brunotte in Nancy. M. Héral's term of office will be five and the others ten years.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ITEMS.—M. Halphen (George-Henri), of the section of geometry, died last week at Versailles, where his funeral was attended by a committee of the Academy. M. Henri Becquerel was, on May 27, elected a member for the section of physics. At next sitting the Academy will consider the question of selecting a member for the section of chemistry. There are many eager candidates for the vacant seat.

M. GASTON PLANTÉ, the inventor of the electric accumulating battery, died at Bellevue, aged 54. On announcing his death at the May 27 sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Secretary Berthelot, after recalling deceased's scientific labours, stated that Planté was an independent worker, graduate of no college, and member of no academy. For his accumulating battery he was awarded the important Lacaze prize, and, probably in return, he has bequeathed to the Academy a sum sufficient to found a biennial 3,000-franc prize for electrical discoveries. He leaves, also, his residence at Bellevue, with extensive gardens, to the Amis des Sciences Society, for the purpose of establishing a house of retreat for indigent scientists.

CHEVREUL'S BOOKS AND PAPERS have been by his grandchildren presented to the Museum library. The whole consists of some 40,000 volumes, and 600 or 800 manuscripts. The books are on alchemy, chemistry, physics, mineralogy, history, and sciences. The chemical collection is especially remarkable. As the old scientist was connected with nearly all the learned societies in Europe and America, scarcely was there a scientific work ever published without a copy being presented to him. The manuscripts are those of his own publications, memoranda, plans, and his reports as a member of committees, also his scientific correspondence and memoirs. Everything is methodically classified, and each paper neatly covered with a wrapper of a colour indicating the class of subject.

PHOTOGRAPH-TAKING AT THE EXPOSITION.—Sights at the exhibition, it should be borne in mind, are meant to be seen, not taken, at least not indiscriminately. The other day a man, "American-looking," the reports say—whatever that may mean—was observed loitering about the jewellery section, and, when he thought he was not watched, taking with a pocket-camera photographs of the prettiest and most tasteful specimens. Upon complaint of an exhibitor the man with the camera was arrested and brought before the Commissaire, who reminded him he had no right to take photographs without a regular permit and consent of the owner of the articles exhibited. For this time the police official contented himself with breaking the negatives, and let the sight-taker go with a warning. In the present instance official interference was undoubtedly justified; but during the first days of the exposition a new-fledged policeman found fault with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's correspondent for taking notes in front of the pharmaceutical exhibits. On being asked for his printed instructions the policeman could show nothing in them besides the clause respecting photographs, and looked very sheepish when his fellow-policeman laughed at him for his silly intervention.

END OF THE HÂVRE POISONING CASES.—A sort of legend prevails that ever since pharmacy became a distinct branch of medical science, while many a physician has been executed for criminal poisoning, never has a pharmacist been convicted of the same crime. As apothecaries cannot claim to be more virtuous as a class, it must be that their better knowledge of poisons has taught them either to abstain from a crime so easily proved, or to escape detection. However it may be, the legend has once more been confirmed by the acquittal, on Sunday last, of Pastré-Beaussier, the former pharmacist assistant at Hâvre. The trial, which took place at Rouen, and lasted four days, deeply impressed everyone but the prisoner, who remained to the end perfectly cool and unconcerned. The poisonings all occurred in M. Decamp's pharmacy, between May, 1886, and November, 1888. Madame Decamp was the first to die, next her husband, and lastly the servant. In the meantime almost every one living in the house, or even tasting food in it, suffered more or less from poisoning symptoms. The two consecutive successors of M. Decamp, their relatives, a junior assistant, a porter, a workman who only accepted a glass of wine, ten persons in all, were at various times taken with colics and yomittings, and some dangerously ill. Pastré alone was unaffected, and kept coolly attending to his duties as if nothing had happened. When he left Hâvre the poisoning accidents ceased in the ill-fated house. And it may here be remarked that the two foregoing circumstances were the only serious facts tending to exonerate him. As to the nature of the poison, no doubt can be entertained. Dr. Bronardel's analysis proved it to be arsenic, and from the fact that it was chiefly found in the hair and nails, and not in the liver and brains of the victims, he concluded it was administered, intentionally or otherwise, in small doses long repeated. The circumstances favourable to Pastré were that as soon as he read in the papers he was suspected, he sent to the police his address, then unknown, and came voluntarily forward. Besides, he had no pecuniary interest, and no revenge to gratify in any one's death. Moreover there was no evidence that he ever tampered with the food or drink, and, indeed, most of it was quite beyond his reach. Personally he made a rather favourable impression on the jury. Tall, good-looking, well-mannered, and evidently well educated (his father was a pharmacist), he managed to please most beholders. As to his extraordinary self-possession and apparent unconcern, it told against him with some, but for him with a greater number. Although he has been acquitted, the crimes remain as mysterious as ever. Some pretend the wine was poisoned, others say it was the table-salt, and, again, the drinking-water is spoken of. The truth is nobody knows.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

THE APOTHEKER VEREIN.—It has now been definitely settled that the German Apotheker Verein shall meet in Mayence. For the first time since the association met at Düsseldorf in 1886 a trade exhibition will be attached.

A RIVAL to saccharin is alleged to have been found in methyl-benzoic acid sulphide, whose sweetening powers are said to be even more intense than those of saccharin. A minute speck 2 mm. long, with a diameter as small as the finest pin, will, it is claimed, make a tumblerful of water so sweet that considerable dilution is necessary before the water is drinkable.

SWEATING OF THE FEET.—The medical department of the Ministry for War has just recommended the application of chromic acid as a cheap, successful, and non-injurious remedy for preventing undue perspiration of the feet. The skin of the feet is painted with a 5 to 10 per cent. solution of chromic acid, the application not needing to be repeated for two or three weeks, and even not for six or eight weeks in some cases. Before the order was issued the remedy was tried on 18,000 soldiers with the best results.

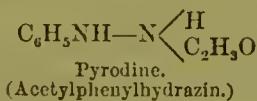
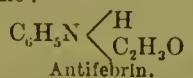
THE PRICE OF SULPHONAL.—The principal secondary effect of sulphonal when it was originally introduced was a depression in the pecuniary condition of the patient, but its

action in this respect has been considerably modified by the recent dissolution of the sulphonal "ring." Dr. Joachim, of Berlin, tells us now in the *Therap. Monatsh.* that sulphonal has a secondary action on the heart, and recommends great care in its administration where dyspnoea is indicated. He cites a number of cases in support of his statement.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Medical Council of the province of Silesia have petitioned the Prussian Ministry to issue more stringent regulations for the prevention of the ordinary infectious diseases, viz., measles, small-pox, whooping-cough, scarlatina, and diphtheria, the annual death-rate of which is 33.86 per 1,000, the corresponding figure for England and Wales being only 14.35 per 1,000, the death-rate for diphtheria being actually twelve times as high here as it is in England. It was asked that special attention should be enforced to the isolation and disinfection of the patients; also that every case of diphtheria should be officially notified to the medical board within twenty-four hours of its outbreak.

ANALYSIS.—A legal process in Frankfort is causing a good deal of amusement. It is a suit respecting a fee for wine analysis. A dealer in medicinal wines arranged with a Wiesbaden analytical chemist to pay him a yearly fee of 250*l.*, for which sum the chemist was to sample and analyse the various wines at his discretion; 150*l.* has already changed hands during the present year, and the chemist, being unable to get the balance of 100*l.*, is suing for it, and also for confirmation of the contract, which was originally made for several years. The wine merchant's defence has, however, a certain force. He alleges that, although several months have already elapsed since the agreement was made, not one analysis has as yet been undertaken.

ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZIN.—At the end of last year a new antipyretic, called pyrodine, was introduced into therapeutics from Manchester. Professor Dreschfeld, who first reported favourably on this new remedy, shortly afterwards recommended caution in its administration, as it appeared to be a mixture of several substances, and not a pure acetylphenylhydrazin. The pure preparation was said to have four times the strength of pyrodine. Professor Liebreich fixed the single dose for the latter at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain for children and at 2, or at the utmost 3, grains for adults. He also advises cautious administration until a pure preparation of constant strength is obtainable. Analytical and manufacturing chemists have, consequently, applied themselves to produce and examine new substances containing the acetyl group with other substances in close relation to antifebrin and phenacetin. The complex atom $\text{N} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} \end{smallmatrix}$ was thought to be the essential basis of the antipyretic action. It forms part of antifebrin, phenacetin, and pyrodine. The close chemical relation of the three substances may be seen from the following formulae:—



For some time the matter has been dropped; but quite lately Professor Guttmann, director of the well-known Moabit Hospital in Berlin, read a paper to the Berlin Medical Society on his experience with *pure* acetylphenylhydrazin, which had been submitted to him under the name of *hydracetin*. It consists of a white, crystalline, odourless, and nearly tasteless powder, soluble in water in the proportion of 1 in 50; readily soluble in alcohol. Guttmann found the remedy efficient with eighteen patients suffering from febrile diseases; the temperature abated after administration of 1½ to 2 grain doses. He also treated with the new remedy eight cases of rheumatic fever and two cases of sciatica. The results were very satisfactory. He thinks the new substance suitable for occasional, but not for continued, administration. The daily dose for an adult (best given in two single doses) should not exceed 10 centigrams (not quite 2 grains) either in fevers or rheumatisms. To continue the administration for more than three days consecutively is unadvisable, as it might produce symptoms of poisoning. The antipyretic action of hydracetin is thought

to be in close connection with its reducing properties. The latter is proved by several reactions. Permanganate is discoloured, metallic silver is precipitated out of a solution of the nitrate, and red suboxide of copper is precipitated even from a cold alkaline-copper solution. Based on these reducing properties, a 10-per-cent. ointment has been prepared for inunctions, which was very successfully applied in two cases of psoriasis.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VACCINATION.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Ritchie informed Mr. Picton that the following would be the members of the Royal Commission on Vaccination:—Lord Herschell, chairman; Sir J. Paget, Sir C. Dalrymple, M.P., Sir W. G. Hunter, M.P., Sir E. Galsworthy, Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; Mr. Savory, President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., Dr. Bristow, Dr. Collins, Mr. Dugdale, M.P.; Professor Michael Foster, Secretary of the Royal Society; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Mr. Pleton, M.P., Mr. Whitbread, M.P., and Mr. Meadows White, Q.C.

[The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks anti-vaccinators will probably be fairly well satisfied with the composition of the Royal Commission. Lord Herschell is, of course, a "dark horse"; but they have every confidence in him. Sir James Paget is a power on the orthodox side, and so also is Mr. Savory. But Dr. Collins is an out-and-out anti-vaccinator, and so is Mr. Picton, M.P., who represents the metropolis of the heterodox movement. Mr. Whitbread, M.P., as was Mr. Bright, and as is Mr. Herbert Spencer, is strongly opposed to compulsion. The anti-vaccinators were particularly anxious to have Mr. Bradlaugh on the list, and they have succeeded.]

POSTAGE STAMP AND TELEGRAPH FORM ADVERTISING.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he had received any offer for the privilege of advertising on the backs of the postage stamps, which were sold to the public to the extent of 2,400,000,000 annually; whether he had received any offer for the privilege of advertising on the back of telegraph forms, which are now issued to and received by the public at the rate of over 100,000,000 annually; whether, before accepting any offer, he would call for designs for the neatest form of advertisement to be allowed on the back of postage stamps, as was done in the colony of Queensland; whether he would invite competition from advertisers and advertising agents at so much per million advertisements; whether he was able to inform the House of the amount of revenue derived by the Queensland Government from this source of advertisements; and whether he had consulted any advertising agents with a view of ascertaining whether the revenue from the neat form of advertisements would be sufficient to establish oceean penny postage throughout the Empire and to America.

Mr. Raikes, in reply, said.—Suggestions have been repeatedly made that the Post Office might derive a considerable revenue by allowing advertisements on the back of postage stamps and on both the back and the front of telegraph and other official forms. Some of these suggestions are before the department at the present moment. If it should be decided to entertain them, endeavours will be made to ascertain the commercial value of the concession, and the effect of admitting competition will not be lost sight of. I am not able to inform the House of the amount of revenue derived by the Government of Queensland from advertisements of this kind. I think the hon. member's last question is less one for advertising agents than for advertising politicians. (Laughter and cheers.)

MR. MOODY, the revivalist, walked into a Chicago drug store, and threw one of his temperance tracts upon the paper that an old citizen was reading. The old gentleman glanced at the tract, and then, looking up at the revivalist, asked, "Are you a reformed drunkard?" "No, sir; I am not," answered Mr. Moody, indignantly. "Then why don't you reform?" returned the old gentleman.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. G. & G. STERN, the proprietors of Pumiline and its preparations, have removed from Billiter Square to 62 Gray's Inn Road.

MR. E. MEINERTZHAGEN, of 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., drug sorter and packer, has relinquished his business in favour of his son, Mr. G. F. Meinertzhagen, who will in future carry on the trade under his own name.

THE DOWNIE BOILER FLUID COMPANY, whose oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* is placed on the market as a by-product, have taken offices in Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., which are under the charge of Mr. John D. McGillivray.

MR. G. BIRD, chemist and druggist, Crouch End, N., has had his old-established pharmacy enlarged and refitted. The work has been carried out in a very effective and substantial manner by Messrs. Bowling & Govier, shop-fitters, Gun Street, Bishopsgate.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., acting on a suggestion recently made in this journal, have had some saccharin tabloid show-cards designed for them which form an artistic addition to the chemist's counter-ease. The cards are handsome tablets of claret-coloured leatherette, upon which a few catching words, legibly printed in gold, set forth the existence of "Soluble Saccharin Tabloids."

MESSRS. ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., of Slough, announce their intention to raise the price of their Royal and Universal Embrocations, and at the same time they intimate their determination to regulate within certain limits both the wholesale and retail prices of these articles. They require, for instance, that the retail prices of their Universal Embrocation shall be maintained at not less than 1s. and 2s. 4d. for the 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. sizes respectively; and they advance their prices to any wholesale house from which cutters below these figures obtain their supplies. Their full terms and conditions are quoted in their advertisement published this week. This action on the part of the proprietors of a medicine of such reputation and so thoroughly established as Elliman's Embrocation is very significant. It points to a prospect whereby, in spite of themselves, retail and wholesale dealers can get back some of the profit on proprietary articles which has been in recent years so recklessly dissipated. We shall endeavour to ascertain from Messrs. Elliman the effect of their courageous action.

THE directors of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) in their report for 1888 state that the profit balance was 126,678*l.*, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on February 15. They propose a dividend of 12½ per cent., equal to 50*s.* per share, being equivalent to interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 11½ per cent. per annum (both tax free), carrying to the reserve fund 20,000*l.*; and to the employees' provident fund 2,000*l.*, besides deducting for percentage of Mr. Charles H. Croker, manager at Fray Bentos, 1,854*l.*; and for percentage of European directors and River Plate local directors, 14 per cent., 12,978*l.*, leaving 5,846*l.* to be carried forward.

WE have received a few samples of the pharmaceutical products of the well-known house of Gustave Chanteaud, 64 Rue de Turenne, Paris. This firm is especially noted for the manufacture of "dosimetric granules." These are beautifully-manufactured tiny granules, each containing exact doses of powerful medicines. Where necessary—as, for instance, in the case of quassain—these granules are silvered. In this case each granule contains 1 milligramme of quassain. The so-called "lentilles" are similarly-dosed, minute, round, moulded cakes ready for instant solution in a syringe for hypodermic injection. These are supplied in tubes of the usual strengths, the doses being in all cases guaranteed. All the ordinarily-employed alkaloids and chemicals are supplied in this form. M. Chanteaud has also lately introduced a granular effervescent scidlitz salt, known as "Sedlitz Gve. Chanteaud." This salt is very perfectly granulated and slightly effervescent. In the circular accompanying the bottle it is somewhat quaintly recommended as a preparation well suited for "making the toilet of the intestines."

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

ON Monday, May 27, a special meeting of the Council of this Society was held at their rooms, 11 Harcourt Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of "receiving and considering the draft Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Bill prepared in accordance with resolutions passed at the special meeting of the Council held on May 13, and the report of the committee thereon."

Present:—The President, Mr. James E. Brunner, M.A. in the chair: Messrs. Beggs, Wells, McCormack, Grindley, Merrin, Hodgson, Hayes, Allen, and the Vice-President, Mr. Draper.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, the occasion of the present meeting is this. At the last special meeting it was decided to submit the draft Bill sent up by the Belfast chemists and druggists to a committee consisting of myself, Mr. Draper, Mr. Wells, Mr. Grindley, and Mr. Allen. That committee went through the clauses of the Bill, and you have the result, as printed and circulated, on the table.

A PRELIMINARY OBJECTION.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Perhaps it is right that I should rise to a point of order that I gave notice of. I hold that, according to the regulations laid down as to specially-summoned meetings of the Council, this meeting is not legal, and the last certainly was not. In the regulation laid down by the Council with respect to the summoning of the members of the Council it is stated that the notice of the meeting must be posted to the registered address of the member four clear days before the time of meeting. Four clear days since that posting have not elapsed, as Sunday has intervened. The same thing occurred at the last special meeting. I am advised by a very able man, who is well up in all such matters of form, that I have good ground for such objection—that Sunday is not a "day" in connection with municipal board meetings or Parliamentary meetings.

The PRESIDENT: In reply to that, I may say that I am perfectly clear on the point, for the question was raised last autumn with reference to a special meeting, and the law adviser of the Council, being present, was asked if Sunday counted as a day in the "four clear days" required as notice of a meeting, and his reply was that Sunday could be counted. I have, therefore, not acted without advice.

Mr. WELLS: Who was the law adviser that gave that opinion?

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Clay. But I was not here. Mr. Ferrall, did not you put the question?

Mr. FERRALL: Mr. Clay gave the opinion before the notices were sent out. He stated clearly that Sunday would count as one of the four days.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Please take a note of my objection.

Mr. HAYES: We have met, not to discuss a subject like this, but to consider the draft Bill.

Mr. WELLS: But we should do so in legal form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Do you want to make the meeting illegal for some object? That I would like to understand.

Mr. GRINDLEY: That is not my object. I want to keep the Council right.

Mr. WELLS: Any money that the President should pay away at this meeting would be illegally paid.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: There seems to be a positive want of confidence in the President's judgment.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Grindley and I mentioned the matter at the committee meeting.

The PRESIDENT: There is no use in mincing the matter; for some object or other two or three gentlemen want to make this meeting illegal.

Mr. HAYES: When were the notices sent out, Mr. Ferrall?

Mr. FERRALL: On Wednesday.

Mr. BEGGS: Members have written up from the country to say that they cannot attend on such notice. It is not fair to members in the country to summon three special meetings in the one month.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: That is something like a reason.

Mr. WELLS: I have a letter from a gentleman saying that

he was unable to come up owing to the shortness of the notice.

Mr. HAYES: If the meeting were not held until to-morrow would he be here?

Mr. WELLS: He would; and he would have been at the last meeting if it had been held a day later.

The PRESIDENT: To come back to what is practical. The point has been raised that the notice of this meeting was not sufficient. I rule that it was sufficient, having been so advised.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Please take a note of my objection.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Ferrall will take a note. At a meeting of the committee held on May 17, 1889, all the members being present, a letter was read which had been addressed to the Chemists' and Druggists' Association, telling them what the Council had agreed upon, but informing them that the section relative to the annual fee must be reinstated. Their reply, objecting to two years' service and agreeing to the view of the Council as to title provided their demand as to one year's service should be conceded, was also read. The amended Bill was gone through, and brought into accordance with the directions given by the Council at the last meeting. The committee had also before them the following memorandum of a conversation that took place on May 15 between myself and Mr. Draper on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. S. P. Boyd and Mr. W. J. McNeight on the part of the chemists and druggists of Dublin, the meeting having taken place in consequence of an invitation given by these gentlemen:—"The Registrar's letter of 13th inst., detailing the decisions of Council meeting on that day being under consideration. (1) The treatment of Clause 4 was mutually agreed on; (2) an alteration in wording of Clause 5 agreed to, "their assistants" being replaced by the words "assistants to chemists and druggists"; (3) the annual fee of 10s. 6d. provided by Clauses 10 and 11 of original Bill to be retained, the registration fee to be 10s. 6d. only; (4) a suggestion from Belfast that a year of grace should be allowed for the easy admission of pharmacists was negatived; (5) The service of a chemist and druggist with a pharmaceutical chemist to be one year, as in the draft Bill, the representatives of the chemists and druggists not admitting that two years had been conceded at the conference; (6) Clause 15 of Pharmacy Bill to be repealed. The above agreed on between the parties, who undertake to recommend their adoption to the bodies which they represent. The representatives of the two bodies, of course, could not bind the latter in these points any more than in any other; they simply undertook to recommend. The committee had the Bill before them, and did not accept the suggestion as to Clause 9; and you see the marginal note printed in the Bill in consequence. You have the Bill now before you, and it is for you to say what course you will adopt. I think it advisable to read the following telegram, which I received from Sir James Haslett since I came into this room:—"If Wells correctly reported page 721 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, useless attempt Bill. We would not share cost bringing in measure which section of your own body would oppose. Title 'chemists and druggists,' also, where used must be protected." That means, as far as I can understand, that some of the Belfast men are not satisfied with the provisions of the Bill as printed here as to title. Some of them who have been in the habit of using the title "chemist and druggist" even subsequently to 1875 want to carry it on. I am not prepared to say how far that objection is going to be carried.

Mr. HAYES: That would not agree with our arrangement with them. It must mean the chemists and druggists protected by the Act of 1875.

The PRESIDENT: No; that is clearly provided for. I am aware that after Sir James Haslett went home he met with opposition from some of the Belfast people, who thought he had gone too far in the direction of giving up title. This telegram raises a very serious point. The agreement as to joining in the expense of promoting the Bill was clearly contingent on the agreement come to at the conference being strictly carried out. Any alteration in that agreement, made on either side, now clearly absolves the other side from the agreement to join in the expense of the Bill; and the chemists and druggists—if there is going to be a declared

opposition on the part of any section of the pharmaceutical chemists—are perfectly justified in withdrawing from the agreement, and—*solvuntur risu tabulae*.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS READY TO FIGHT.

Mr. WELLS: As some remarks of mine drew forth that telegram, I would like to make a few observations. I have told the Council all along to bear in mind that it is not alone the druggists of the North of Ireland that they have to keep in tow. You have a large number of your own licentiates through the country to consider also; and it is well known—in fact, anybody reading the reports can see—that a certain number of the Council are not in favour of the rights of those licentiates. Your licentiates naturally feel aggrieved at this, and, I think, very properly so. When your Bill was before Parliament I had some communication—without having in any way sought for it—with the secretary of a society, who informed me that they had then members of Parliament ready to block your Bill at any cost. I have to thank you for your ruling on a former day that we should not consider this matter in committee, because it was that ruling which enabled the licentiates to have a full report of what took place. Had your ruling been otherwise, the matter would have been discussed in committee, and they would have been none the wiser. I have had another letter from a gentleman connected with this Society, in which he speaks of this clause especially, and says that they are prepared to oppose the Bill tooth and nail, and will leave no stone unturned to throw it out. I told you that last day. You have the licentiates in the North of Ireland, and you have also a movement in Dublin. I had a letter from a gentleman in Dublin asking us would we aid them in opposing the Bill. I think it right that you should know these things. Of course, if you like to rush for a Bill you can do so, but you will be only throwing your money away, and you will have yourselves to thank for it afterwards. We have heard something about this Society going to become bankrupt. I think you are going the fair way about it. Your licentiates, who have been loyal to you up to this, and who have been subscribing their guinea a year, are getting very little value for it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Are there any members of the Society amongst the gentlemen who are making this opposition?

Mr. WELLS: There are. The gentleman who wrote the letter to me is a member of the Society, I believe, and a man who takes a great interest in pharmacy generally. It is very natural that these men, who have been loyal to the Society, and who have been subscribing for some years, should discontinue their subscriptions—I say small blame to them if the Council are determined at the expense of these very men to exterminate them, for it means that in country places. I say that if you do so you cannot expect these men to give as they have given; and if you are minus thirty or forty guineas next year you will be in a very poor state. As to getting the Bill, we have been told over and over again that there is not a chance of getting it this session.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I ask you, are the two gentlemen who wrote to you licentiates and subscribing members of this Society?

Mr. WELLS: One is a subscribing member. The other I am not sure about; but that he is a licentiate I am well aware, and that he is ably supported by the licentiates of his district. Another licentiate has taken the matter up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The interesting point is, are these gentlemen who are objectors subscribing members to the Society?

Mr. WELLS: One is.

Mr. HAYES: You can test it now by asking Mr. Ferrall.

Mr. BEGGS: In the face of this opposition, which I know myself is in the germ, I propose the following resolution:

That this Council do not proceed with the proposed Bill for twelve months.

At the end of that time we shall be in a better position financially, and shall have had a more accurate consensus of opinion regarding the Bill.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: This is a crisis in the history of the Society. Nothing that could be said on the part of any other member would be likely to influence those who take

the view represented by that resolution, and therefore I suggest that without further preamble it be put to the vote.

The President put the motion, which was negatived by six votes to five, the Council dividing as follows:—For the motion—Messrs. Wells, Beggs, Grindley, McCormack, and Merrin. Against it—the President, the Vice-President, and Messrs. Hodgson, Simpson, Hayes, and Allen.

Mr. HAYES said he thought loyalty to the Society should make Mr. Wells try to influence the gentlemen to whom he had referred.

Mr. WELLS: I have not lost my self-respect, and I will not compromise myself for anybody.

THE MINORITY WITHDRAW.

The PRESIDENT having declared the motion lost, Messrs. Beggs, Grindley, Merrin, Wells, and McCormack left the room.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HIS RESIGNATION.

The PRESIDENT: It is perfectly evident, gentlemen, that there is not the slightest hope of our going on with the Bill—not the slightest, in the face of the obstruction that appears to exist—and therefore we must abandon it. At the conference the other day I thought we had arrived at a very fair result. The representatives of both sides appeared to be agreed; and some of the gentlemen who represented the extreme party on our side did not fight their corner as they appear to be able to do in the absence of the enemy. The telegram from Sir James Haslett clearly shows that they hold us strictly to the terms of the agreement as regards the payment of their portion of the expense of the Bill; and it is quite evident that, with a section of the Council opposing this Bill, we cannot expect the chemists and druggists to stick to the agreement. The action of these gentlemen now clearly shows that they would oppose the Bill through thick and thin, and we should be only throwing money away if we were to go on with it. I feel in this position. My first coming upon the Council was the result of an interview which I had with Mr. Pring, when he strongly expressed the view he entertained, that the only method there was of placing pharmacy on a firm basis in the country was by introducing a grade of chemists and druggists. I agreed with him in that, and came on the Council to support that policy. Every day that has passed since has convinced me more and more that we shall never have pharmacy placed on a sure basis in the country until the grade of druggist is represented. I have been loyal to that view for twelve years. Last year I not only put aside my own views on this subject—as other members of the Council did who had fought with me—but we did our best to carry out the views of others. We were more successful than we anticipated we could be, and we had carried the Bill to a second reading, when at the last moment an opposition developed, which is now a most powerful opposition, and we saw clearly that the will of the then majority could not possibly be carried out. I see now that all our labours for the last fourteen years have been in vain. I have no hope in future for the Society until legislation is accomplished. I have been for some time foreseeing what was about to occur; and I must now, with great regret at the failure of the work of the last twelve years, resign my seat on the Council.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT RESIGNS ALSO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Of course I cannot but echo the regret which all of us must feel at such a *dénouement* of the efforts of the Council to do what it believed to be right. I myself have loyally followed the President in his endeavour to guide this Society through devious channels, although I have always spoken my mind whenever I saw reason to differ with him. But I served him because I felt that in doing so I was serving the Society. And it is now with the deepest pain, and with more emotion than I am in the habit of feeling about matters that don't concern myself, that I feel the necessity of following in his footsteps to the very last—seeing the impossibility of doing any good against such a marked opposition as we have been experiencing for some weeks. I therefore am reluctantly obliged to resign my seat on the Council.

THEY ARE ASKED TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. HAYES: As the President and the Vice-President have spoken, perhaps I might ask them to reconsider what they have reluctantly placed before the Council. It will be a very serious matter, not only for the Council, but for the Society, at the present juncture, if the two leading men on the Council give it up to the devices of those who have acted, I think, greatly against the interests of the Society; and I hope for the sake of the Society and the Council they will reconsider the determination they have expressed. I do not see whom we could put in their places at the present juncture, and I think it would be a great pity to let the whole Society, which we all take such a deep interest in, get into a state of chaos through their resignation. I therefore earnestly ask them to reconsider the matter.

Mr. HODGSON: Mr. President, I follow in Mr. Hayes's footsteps. I feel greatly tempted to act as you have done, and resign my position on the Council—and I do not know what I may do yet in the matter—but I was one of the original members of the Council, and took an active part in obtaining the Act of 1875, through the instrumentality of a society of chemists and druggists, which at that time elected me their president. We carried on an agitation for a Pharmacy Bill until the Government took the matter up, and eventually we succeeded in getting the Act of 1875. From that time to the present I have taken an active part in the Council. For a great many years you have annually done me the honour of electing me Treasurer, thus showing a certain amount of confidence in me. I have always done my utmost for what I conscientiously conceived to be for the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society. As you are aware, Mr. President, I have always been an advocate for the two grades. I urged that at the very beginning, but was overruled in the earlier periods of the existence of the Council, and bowed to the majority. In the present Bill, as well as in the original Bill, there were many things that I did not like; but I acted loyally, and I think you will admit that I did so. (The PRESIDENT: "Hear, hear.") I kept back the points that I did not altogether agree with, and supported you loyally as to the rest, not allowing the public at large to know that we were not altogether united in our views with reference to the Bill, as I thought that if it did get out that we were disunited it might weaken your hands very materially. I would have been sorry to have done that, and, consequently, I kept back the opposition that I felt to some of the clauses of the Bill. I feel greatly pained at the result of to-day's proceedings, and I felt on the spur of the moment inclined to do what you have said you will do; but I think it would be well for us to pause a little before we do that. (Mr. HAYES: "Hear.") Well, I have not made up my mind yet as to what I will do. I think it would be better to look at the matter, and calm down, and see what is best for us to do as members of the Council. I think we have a duty to perform to the Society at large. I do not think that gentlemen who have been on the Council from the beginning should hastily throw up their seats on it, because it might do the Society a very serious injury, which we should very much regret. I therefore ask our worthy President and Mr. Draper to hold over their determination, at all events for some time—not to make it a *fait accompli* to-day, but to pause and see what can be done. I earnestly entreat these gentlemen to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Hayes, and withdraw their resignations for the present.

The PRESIDENT: I am very much obliged for the suggestions that have been made; but this has not come upon me all of a sudden.

Mr. SIMPSON: Might I say that I should be very sorry if Mr. Brunker and Mr. Draper should resign at the present moment. Mr. Brunker has the whole matter of this legislation at his fingers' ends, and I do not see how we could do without him.

BUT THEY ARE NOT PERSUADED.

The PRESIDENT: I can only repeat that this matter has not come before me at the moment. It has been for some time before my mind as to the step it would be necessary for me to take. When I accepted at your request the presidency last October, I had fair hopes that by the time my office expired I should have seen some legislation effected.

We have been working for some months in the face of great obstruction to try and get our Bill shaped out. It is drafted now, and is, in my opinion, the fairest settlement of the pharmaceutical question in Ireland that could possibly be attained. I believe that in every succeeding year that passes legislation, if attempted, will be more unfavourable to the gentlemen whose interests have been so warmly championed here to-day. My only wish in connection with the Society during the time I have been connected with the Council has been to have the law of pharmacy placed on a firm basis. I have done my best to bring about that. I see it is hopeless to expect that anything further could be done by me; and I may add now that, after having given a good deal of time and attention, and sacrificed in some respects my own interests in looking after those of the Society, I do not see my way to continuing in what I consider a false position, because I could only be the instrument of a party in whose views I cannot concur. I may tell you that from the moment I saw the difficulties that have been placed in the way of legislation this year I made up my mind absolutely that if legislation did not go on this session I should resign my seat on the Council. I believe that the crisis has come now; and having made up my mind to it, with thanks to you for your kind request that I should reconsider my determination, I must only say that I cannot do it.

Mr. HAYES: Perhaps the President would defer deciding finally till after to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I may reiterate what the President has said, that this thing has not come suddenly upon either of us. It has been meditated that it must come some day. Surely we have been treated very badly indeed by what is practically the majority of the Council, though nominally the minority, in leaving this table. We have been treated with a certain amount of contumely, which is a very bad reward for all that you have done during a series of years. I feel myself personally, and you must feel, that it would be very difficult for us to work here under the circumstances. Even as a matter of personal feeling, we both feel that to leave the Society at such a juncture is the last thing that is desirable; but there are some considerations that overrule even the public good.

Mr. HAYES: Well, I think we ought to lay aside personal considerations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I assure you I did not intend to convey that there was personal feeling in it.

Mr. HAYES: I have felt that I would like to resign my seat on the Council—not within the last few months, but for some time before. I have kept on from a sense of duty, and a desire not to give up to those who have become obstructionists in our legislation and other matters, and have taken a hole-and-corner view of the matter. I trust, however, that we will lay aside any personal feeling, and not throw up the Society, and allow it to pass into the hands of those who certainly won't do honour to the Society or to the Council.

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid, Mr. Hayes, you cannot shake me. Any time that I find the Society clothed and in its right mind I will be very glad to help again; but at present it would be only throwing away time and worrying one's self.

Mr. HAYES: You don't resign your seat as a member of the Council!

The PRESIDENT: I think it better to do so. It would be only causing friction if I were to sit here at present.

Mr. SIMPSON: Does Mr. Draper intend to remain?

Mr. DRAPER said he did not.

The proceedings then terminated.

We have received from Belfast a lengthy article, which we are informed expresses the views of the leading Belfast chemists and druggists in reference to the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council reported above. The writer, who does not appear to be quite correctly informed as to the nature of the discussion, concludes with the following announcement:—"The chemists and druggists of Ireland are alive to the importance of the occasion, and the events which have transpired in Dublin this week will nerve them up to the desirability of forming an association for the whole of Ireland, and they will legislate in future for themselves, unaided, untrammelled, or misled as they have been all along, by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland."

The Pharmacy Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill

As adopted by representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Chemists and Druggists' Associations of Dublin and Belfast.

A BILL

INTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT (IRELAND), 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient for the safety of the public that all chemists and druggists keeping open shop for the sale of poisons should be registered, and that the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, should be amended.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1889.

2. This Act shall apply to Ireland only.

3. In this Act—

"The principal Act" means the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875.

"The Society" means the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

"The Council" means the Council of the Society.

"The Registrar" means the registrar of the Society.

"The Treasurer" means the treasurer of the Society.

"Poisons" means all articles deemed to be poisons within the meaning of the Act 33 & 34 Victoria, chapter 26, intituled "An Act to regulate the sale of poisons in Ireland."

Words importing the masculine gender shall also include the feminine.

4. Section 15 of the principal Act, and all other provisions of that Act, empowering the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to create a grade of chemists and druggists legally qualified to dispense medical prescriptions are hereby repealed.

5. The registrar shall, in the manner by this Act provided, from time to time make out and maintain complete lists, to be called "the Registers of Druggists and of Chemists and Druggists in Ireland," of all persons by this Act authorised to be registered as druggists or as chemists and druggists, and the provisions of the principal Act with respect to the registers thereby authorised shall, *mutatis mutandis*, extend and apply to such registers, except so far as such provisions are altered by, or are inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act. All persons so registered shall be entitled to keep open shop for the sale, retailing, or compounding of poisons. Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer on such persons any right to compound medical prescriptions.

6. Every chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, who has been practising as such in Ireland as a principal on January 1, 1888, or who has practised as such a principal during a period of not less than five years at any time previous to January 1, 1888, shall be entitled to be registered under this Act, on complying with the following provisions:—

(1.) He shall, within a year from the passing of this Act, make application in writing to the registrar to be registered under the provisions of this Act.

(2.) Such application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the applicant in the form set out in Schedule A to this Act. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council to require from any such applicant such evidence as they may think fit of the truth of the statements contained in the statutory declaration so made by him, and to require such other confirmatory evidence as they shall think sufficient.

(3.) He shall pay to the treasurer of the Society a fee of half a guinea.

(4.) Provided that every person registered under this section who was in business as a principal at the date of the passing of the principal Act shall be placed on the register of chemists and druggists, and shall be styled a chemist and druggist; and every person registered under this section who has gone into business as a principal between the passing of the principal Act and January 1, 1888, shall be placed on

the register of druggists, and shall be styled a registered druggist.

7. Every person who shall have gone into business as a chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, as a principal, after January 1, 1888, and before the passing of this Act; or who shall have duly completed a term of service as apprentice or assistant of not less than four years to a person or persons who shall have become a registered druggist or chemist and druggist under this Act, or to a pharmaceutical chemist, shall be entitled to be registered under this Act on complying with the following provisions:—

(1.) He shall make application in writing to the registrar to be registered under the provisions of this Act.

(2.) Such application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the applicant in the form set out in Schedule A or B to this Act, with, in the case of assistants or apprentices, an additional declaration in the form set out in Schedule C.

(3.) He shall be examined with respect to his knowledge of English orthography and composition, arithmetic, the appearance of the various drugs, and the usual tests for poisons in general use, and shall obtain from the examiners appointed by the Council to hold such examination a certificate of having satisfactorily passed the same.

(4.) He shall pay to the treasurer of the Society on presenting himself for such examination a fee of two guineas, and a further fee of half a guinea on being registered.

Provided always that if he shall fail to satisfy the examiner he may present himself for a second examination without further payment.

(5.) Provided that a person who shall have duly completed a term of apprenticeship as aforesaid (commenced before the passing of this Act) to a person or persons who shall have become or who, had he or they survived, or continued to carry on business, would have been entitled to become a registered druggist or chemist and druggist under this Act, shall be entitled to make application, and to present himself for examination, and to be registered under this section.

Provided that evidence shall be adduced to the satisfaction of the Council that the applicant has completed a term of apprenticeship such as hereinbefore described; and provided also that if the term of apprenticeship be continued after the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act it shall not entitle the applicant to present himself for examination unless the term shall have been completed with a registered druggist or chemist and druggist.

(6.) Provided always that a person who has prior to January 1, 1888, served as an assistant or apprentice and assistant, for a full period of seven years to a druggist, or a chemist and druggist who has registered under this Act, or who, had he survived or continued in business would have been entitled to register under this Act, shall be entitled to be registered as a registered druggist without examination on complying with the other provisions of this section.

8. It shall be the duty of the Society to provide for examinations being held at which applicants for registration as registered druggists may present themselves for examination. Such examinations shall be held at not greater intervals than the examination of persons desirous of being registered as pharmaceutical chemists under the principal Act, and shall be held at Dublin and Belfast and such other places as may be convenient.

Provided that it shall not be compulsory on the Society to cause any such examinations to be held outside Dublin unless at least twelve persons make application for examination thereat.

9. Every person who shall have served an apprenticeship of four years with a registered druggist, or a chemist and druggist, shall be entitled to present himself for examination under the principal Act and this Act, and shall be entitled on passing his examination to be registered as a druggist under this Act, and every person who shall have served such apprenticeship and who shall have passed the Preliminary examination of the Society and complied with other regulations at the time in force as to the examination of pharmaceutical chemists, and in addition shall have served an apprenticeship of two years * to either a pharmaceutical chemist or a licentiate of the Apothecaries'

and keeping open shop, shall be entitled to present himself for examination under the principal Act as a pharmaceutical chemist, and shall be entitled, on passing his examination, to be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist.

10. The provisions of the principal Act with respect to the examinations therein mentioned shall extend and apply to the examinations by this Act authorised, except so far as such provisions are altered by or are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

11. Every person who shall be registered under this Act as a druggist, or chemist and druggist, shall be qualified to be elected an associate of the Society, subject to any regulations made in pursuance of the principal Act and this Act, and every person so elected and continuing as such associate, being in business as a principal, shall have the privilege of attending all meetings of the said Society and of voting thereat and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of such meetings in the same manner as members of the said Society. Provided always that such associates contribute to the funds of the said Society the same fees or subscriptions as members contribute for the time being under the regulations thereof.

12. At a date to be fixed by the Council, but not later than *, an election shall be held of seven persons (who shall be registered druggists, or chemists and druggists), to be members of the Council of the Society, and such election shall be held in like manner, in all respects, as an election of members of the Council of the Society in the place of retiring members held under the principal Act. Provided that the persons entitled to vote at the election of such seven members on the said Council shall be the persons who shall be then registered druggists, or chemists and druggists, under this Act.

13. At the election held under the principal Act on the first Monday in October in the year *, the said seven members, as well as the members of the said Council then retiring under the provisions of the said Act, shall go out of office, and all the said fourteen members shall be eligible for re-election, but seven places only shall be supplied at that election by the members and associates of the Society, it being the intention of this enactment that the number of members of the said Council shall, after the said first Monday in October, be twenty-one, in accordance with the principal Act. Provided always that at every subsequent annual election registered druggists, and chemists and druggists, who are also associates of the Society, shall be eligible for election on the Council of the Society, but not more than seven of such registered druggists, or chemists and druggists, shall be members of the Council at the same time.

14. Every registered druggist who is in business on his own account, or is acting as manager in charge of any establishment open for the sale of poisons, who is not an elected associate of the Society, contributing the prescribed subscription, shall, on or before the first day of December in every year, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, pay to the treasurer a fee of ten shillings and sixpence, and unless such fee is paid on or before the date aforesaid, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register. Provided that the same shall be restored on payment of all fees which may be due, and of such additional sum, not exceeding one guinea, as the Council shall direct.

15. Every pharmaceutical chemist, registered as such under the provisions of the principal Act after the passing of this Act, who is in business on his own account, or is acting as manager in charge of any establishment open for the sale of poisons and compounding of medical prescriptions, and is not a member of the Society, shall, on or before the first day of December in every year, pay to the treasurer a fee of ten shillings and sixpence, and unless such fee is paid on or before the date aforesaid it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register. Provided that the same shall be restored on payment of all fees which may be due, and of such additional sum, not exceeding one guinea, as the Council shall direct.

16. From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, it shall be unlawful for any person to assume or use the title of a registered druggist, or registered chemist and druggist, in any part of Ireland, un-

* This is not conceded by the chemists and druggists, who think one year sufficient.

* Date in this section cannot yet be definitely fixed.

less such person shall be registered as a druggist, or a chemist and druggist, under the Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 31 of the principal Act, no person shall be entitled to sell or keep open shop for selling, retailing, or compounding of poisons, by reason that he was a chemist or druggist, practising as such in Ireland on his own account at the time of the passing of the principal Act, unless he shall be registered as a chemist and druggist under this Act, and any person acting in contravention of this enactment shall, for every such offence, be liable to pay a penalty of 5*l.*

17. In the month of January in each year the Registrar shall send printed copies of the register of pharmaceutical chemists and of the register of druggists and of chemists and druggists to the inspector of weights and measures in each constabulary district in Ireland, and it shall be the duty of such inspector to report to the Council any offences against the provisions of the principal Act, or this Act, or the Act 33 & 34 Victoria, chapter 26, entitled, "An Act to regulate the sale of poisons in Ireland," committed within his district, and one-third of every sum of money recovered as a penalty against any person so offending shall be paid to any such inspector who shall be the means of bringing such person to justice.

18. Any person or persons lawfully keeping open shop for selling, retailing, or compounding poisons shall personally manage and conduct such shop and the retailing and compounding of poisons therein, or shall employ for the purposes aforesaid, as an assistant or manager in such shop, a duly-registered druggist or chemist and druggist: and every person or persons lawfully keeping open shop for selling and retailing poisons, and dispensing and compounding medical prescriptions, shall personally manage and conduct such shop and the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons and medical prescriptions therein, or shall employ for the purposes aforesaid as assistant or manager in such shop a duly-qualified pharmaceutical chemist, or licentiate apothecary, and any person or persons acting in contravention of this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty of 5*l.*

19. It shall be lawful for the registrar at any time to write a letter addressed to the proprietor or proprietors of any premises where open shop is kept for the selling, retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons or medical prescriptions (such letter to be delivered on the premises, or to be forwarded by post as a registered letter according to the Post Office regulations for the time being in force), requiring such proprietor or proprietors, within seventeen days from the delivery of such letter, to furnish in writing to the registrar a statement of the name and address of the *bonâ-fide* proprietor or proprietors of such shop, and, if such proprietor or proprietors do not personally manage and conduct such shop, the name of the duly qualified manager or assistant managing or conducting the same, and the description of his qualification; and in case such proprietor or proprietors neglect to furnish such information to the registrar within the time aforesaid he or they and each of them shall be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding 1*l.* for every day during which such default shall continue, and, so long as such default shall continue it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or retail, dispense or compound, poisons or medical prescriptions on such premises, and every person or persons acting in contravention of this enactment shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty of 5*l.*, unless he or they shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court or justices having jurisdiction in the case that he or they did not know of such default. Every person who shall make a false statement in writing, with intent to mislead, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him by the Registrar under this Act, shall be held to have made a false declaration, and shall be liable to the penalty provided under section 28 of the principal Act.

20. Section II. of the principal Act shall be read and have effect as if the words "the second monthly meeting" were substituted for the words "ten days" in that section.

21. All sums payable to the treasurer under this Act shall be applied by him under the direction of the Council to the purposes of the principal Act and this Act.

22. All penalties recoverable under this Act shall be recoverable and applied in the same manner as penalties recoverable under the principal Act.

23. This Act and the principal Act shall be read together and construed as one Act.

SCHEDULE A.

DECLARATION by a person claiming registration as a chemist and druggist or druggist in Ireland.

To the Registrar of the

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

I, residing at in the county of hereby declare that I was in business as a chemist or druggist as a principal, keeping open shop for the sale of drugs, poisons, &c. (or that I was in business in the years) at in the county of before January 1, 1888.

(Signed)

Dated this day of 18

SCHEDULE B.

DECLARATION to be signed by a person who is or has been apprentice (or assistant) to a registered chemist and druggist, or druggist.

To the Registrar of the

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

I, residing at in the county of hereby declare that I have completed a full term of service as apprentice (or assistant) of years to a registered chemist and druggist who has been duly registered under "The Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1889."

(Signed)

Dated day of 18

SCHEDULE C.

DECLARATION to be signed by a registered druggist or chemist and druggist to whom an apprentice (or assistant) seeking registration has served as apprentice (or assistant).

To the Registrar of the

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

I, residing at in the county of hereby declare that has completed with me a full term of years as apprentice (or assistant), ending

(Signed)

Dated day of 18 .

MARRIAGE.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

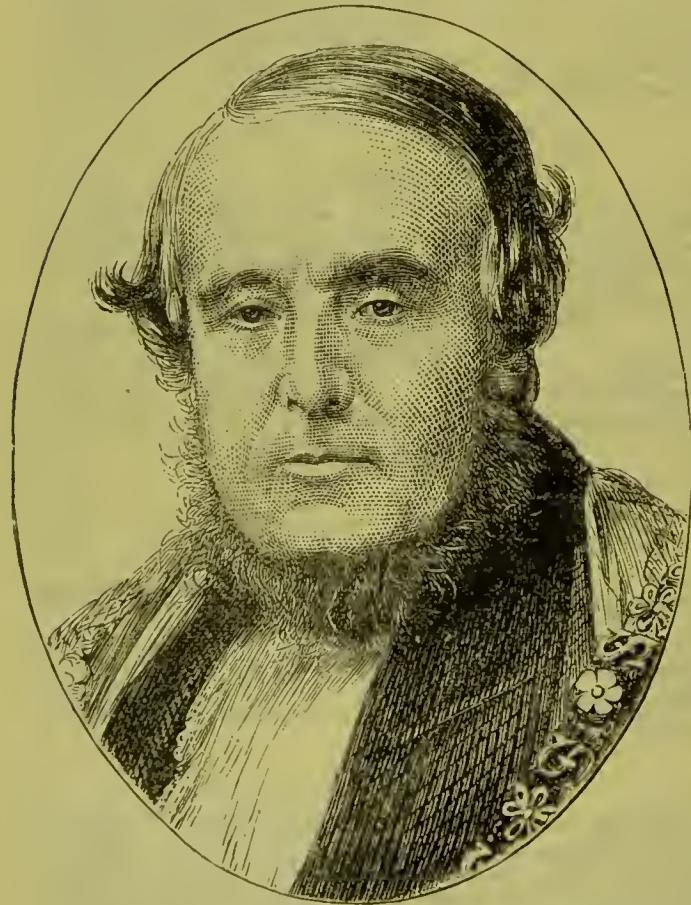
SIMMONS—WOOTTON.—On May 29, at the Clerkenwell Parish Church, Mr. Simmons, farmer, Wyke, to Flora, third daughter of Mr. W. Wootton, chemist, Liverpool Road, N.

DEATHS.

BROOKES.—On May 24, Mr. George Brookes, chemist and druggist, Mostyn Street, Llandudno. Aged 46. Mr. Brookes had carried on a successful business in Llandudno for over twenty years. He had suffered for a long time from a painful illness. He came from a family who were about the earliest settlers in the now noted watering-place. He leaves an aged father, a widow, seven sons, and a daughter.

DAKIN.—Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, the oldest member of the Corporation of the City of London, died on May 24 at his residence, 18 Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, from injuries received a few days previously through slipping from the cabin stairs of a Thames Conservancy steamer, upon which, as a member of the Conservancy Board, he was on a tour of inspection on the river. The deceased gentleman, who was in his eighty-second year (having been born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1808), received his education, first at the grammar school in his native place, and subsequently at London University, which was then newly founded. He then entered the service of the firm of Bryden & Co., wholesale and export druggists, of Abchurch Lane, E.C., a house established about 1820, and several years subsequently, in 1850, he became proprietor of that firm, the style of which was then changed to Dakin Bros. Meanwhile the late

Alderman had commenced to take an active part in the municipal life of the City, and in 1843 had entered the Corporation as a common councilman for the Candlewick Ward, of which, in 1861, he became an alderman. In the meantime he had been joined in his drug business by his eldest son, the late Mr. James Dakin, and the business continuing to flourish and expand, it became necessary to remove to more commodious premises. The house in Creechurh Lane, off Leadenhall Street, which is still occupied by Dakin Bros. (Limited), of China, was then purchased, and here, in 1864, the present managing director of the company, Mr. J. Harrison Dakin, joined his father and grandfather. In 1867, through effluxion of time, the partnership between the late Alderman and his son James expired, and as public affairs claimed an ever-increasing proportion of his time, Sir Thomas then left the business altogether. Three years later, towards the close of 1870, the deceased gentleman was chosen Lord Mayor of London, and was installed as such on one of the foggiest days ever known in the metropolis. His year of office was marked by the raising of quite a large number of funds for the succour of indigent people all over the world. No less than 126,000*l.* was raised at the Mansion House, within a short time, for the relief of the residents of Paris who had suffered during the siege. Colonel



Stuart-Wortley and the late Mr. George Moore, of Bow Churchyard, proceeded to Paris with 68 tons of provisions, the distribution of which they superintended. Moneys were also raised by Lord Mayor Dakin for the relief of the distress caused by the great fire in Chicago, a famine in Persia, a hurricane in Antigua, West Indies, &c. It was during his mayoralty that Columbia Market was transferred to the Corporation by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and at the close of his year of office Mr. Gladstone proposed him for the honour of knighthood. Sir Thomas was also a member of the highest class of the Legion of Honour which can be bestowed upon anyone not a French subject, and a Knight of the Belgian Order of Leopold. He was a member of the board of directors of several public companies, including the City Offices Company, the Fire Insurance Corporation, the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company, the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, the London Guaranteed and Accident Company, the Rhymney Railway Company, and the London Necropolis Company. Sir Thomas Dakin was a man of extreme urbanity and

kindliness of disposition, and the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him is strikingly illustrated by the fact that from more than one quarter we have received letters in which men who have grown grey in the drug trade relate instances of some kindly assistance or courteous action which they remember having received at his hands many years ago, when business brought them into contact with the deceased. Sir Thomas was a gifted public speaker and a man of far wider culture than many of his fellow-citizens. He took an active interest in assisting Dr. Birkbeck in founding the institute in Chancery Lane which bears his name, and there delivered several courses of lectures on chemistry, electricity, and philosophical subjects. He also was an active politician of pronounced Liberal proclivities, and twice unsuccessfully contested a seat for Parliament. Lady Dakin, to whom the deceased was married in 1835, and four daughters survive him. The funeral took place on Tuesday at the London Necropolis. Our portrait is from a photograph of Sir Thomas Dakin taken by Mr. J. Watkins, Parliament Street, during his mayoralty.

HEAP.—On May 26, at 3 Chester Square, Ashton-under-Lyne, Jane, the beloved wife of Henry Heap, chemist and dentist. Aged 54.

JERVIS.—On May 10, Mr. William Jervis, chemist and druggist, Broomhill, Sheffield. Aged 45. Mr. Jervis was for several years a member of the executive of the late Trade Association.

JOHNSTON.—On May 10, Mr. David Leslie Johnston, chemist and druggist, Woodlands Road, Glasgow. Aged 26.

PLANTE.—The death is announced, at Paris, of M. Gaston Planté, whose researches upon the problem of voltaic accumulation, and discovery of the lead accumulator, are well known to all electricians. M. Planté was at one time chemist to the eminent firm of Christofle et Cie., and his work there led him to study the phenomena of polarisation, of which his discovery was the outcome. M. Planté lived an extremely retired life at his laboratory, not far from the Bastille, and during recent years his health was exceedingly precarious. The later work of Faure, Swan, Sellon, and other electricians, for the improvement of the accumulator, was entirely based upon Planté's work. He was also the inventor of the rheostatic discharger, and author of several electrical works.

SHONE.—On May 5, Mr. John Shone, chemist and druggist, Whitchurch, Salop. Aged 41.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Aitree & Morris, Wolverhampton, aerated mineral-water manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Higgins, George Hodgson, Teddington, surgeon.
Nettleship, Anne, Sheffield, draysalter.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Higgins, George Hodgson, Teddington, surgeon.
Nettleship, Anne, Sheffield, draysalter.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

May, John (trading as John May & Sons), Sheffield, aerated-water manufacturer—first and final div. of 2*s. 6*½*d.*, June 8, Official Receiver's office, Sheffield.

McConnaie, Alan, Appleby, chemist, first and final div. of 5*s. 7*½*d.*, May 30, Official Receiver's office, Barrow-in-Furness.

Sheppard, Frederick, Pewsey, veterinary surgeon—first and final div. of 1*ld.*, May 31, Mr. H. C. Tombs, 32 High Street, Swindon.

Stiles, Bradford, Ollerton, surgeon—first div. of 5*s.*, June 6, Official Receiver's Office, Sheffield.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Allen, David J., Durham Terrace, Bayswater, doctor of medicine—June 27, High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Barnes, Lawrence Robert (trading as Barnes & Co.), York, chemist and druggist—discharge suspended for nine months.

Personalities.

MR. GEORGE WESTON, chemist and druggist, of Sleaford, has transferred his business to Mr. William Spyvee, from Lincoln.

AMONGST those who were honoured by the Queen on her birthday was Dr. James Bell, F.R.S., director of the Somerset House laboratories, who was made a C.B.

PASTEUR is to make an endeavour to come to London on June 23 to deliver the Croonian lecture to the Royal Society. If his health does not permit him, Dr. Roux will act as his deputy.

CROCKER v. WILSON.—In our report of this case last week, Mr. E. Chubb was made to say he was "no unwilling witness" for either side. It should have read, he was "an unwilling witness."

WE are informed that the statement made last week in the short account of Dr. Burdon Sanderson, that "Professor Dunstan is related to him by marriage," is incorrect. A near relative of the doctor states that there is no relationship by marriage or in any other way.

AN industrial exhibition was held at Reigate on May 22, 23, at which one of the most attractive features was a lecture by Mr. Ernest L. Ralling, chemist and druggist, on the "Wonders of Coal Tar." The lecture is reported at considerable length in the *Surrey Mirror* of last week.

THE well-known wholesale drug house of F. Fabre, of the Rue Payenne, Paris, of which the proprietor died recently, has been sold by the widow to Messrs. Scrres & Cruet, also wholesale druggists, who will remove from their premises of the Place Ste. Opportune, and carry on the fused concerns in the Rue Payenne.

MR. RALPH STOCKMAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., has submitted a very exhaustive report on the coca alkaloids to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association. It deals with the chemistry and physiological action of the bases, but at such a length as to preclude reproduction in these pages. We, therefore, refer those interested to the *British Medical Journal* of May 11, 18, and 25.

MRS. J. C. AYER, widow of the celebrated American patent medicine man, is staying at the Metropole Hotel with a son and married daughter. Dr. Ayer made a vast fortune out of cherry pectoral and sarsaparilla, and he invested his gains with similar success. Mrs. Ayer is now said to be worth between 5,000,000*l.* and 6,000,000*l.* She is about 55 years of age, and her suite comprises numerous maids, attendants, a conrier, and a physician.

DR. DONALD KENNEDY, the originator of Kennedy's proprietary medicine, largely used in U.S.A., died recently in Roxbury, Mass. He was a Scotchman by birth, and in 1833, at the age of 21, emigrated to America. He was a currier by trade, but in his leisure time studied medicine, and his "Medical Discovery" was the immediate result. This has become very popular, and has been followed by an immense fortune, which his only son inherits. Dr. Kennedy was a highly esteemed man, and in personal appearance bore a strong resemblance to the late Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod.

THERE is, according to *Truth*, much heart-burning among the medicine men at the scanty recognition their profession has received in the list of honours. Mr. Erichsen has, no doubt, been sacrificed to the anti-vivisectionists, and Dr. Quain's offence of meeting Dr. Kidd at the bedside of Lord Beaconsfield is still rank in the nostrils of orthodox Boluses. But there are many others who would have been glad to get an additional embellishment for their door-plates in the shape of a title, a commodity which has a higher commercial value among doctors than among any other class of men.

IN connection with this subject of medical men and their titles and dignities, the same veracious authority hears that the three great Panjandrums of the profession—the Presidents of the College of Physicians, College of Surgeons, and General Medical Council—have recently been much exercised

as to their relative precedence. The Medical Council is a sort of professional Parliament, which meets twice or thrice a year, and has the reputation of being at once the most costly and the most loquacious body of the kind in existence. It has no particular powers, but plays the part of a Greek chorus, advising, blaming, and twaddling at large. Mr. John Marshall, the President of this superfluous assembly, seems to have suddenly taken it into his head that he ought to rank above his learned brethren, and he sought for an authoritative pronouncement on the point from the infallible source of heraldic light, Garter King-at-Arms. Sir Albert Woods, however, settled the question on the principle of *seniores priores*—a decision which places the President of the Medical Council easily last. The discussion may recall to some of my readers Dr. Johnson's rude remark as to the relative rank of certain objectionable insects.

THE LATE MR. FREDERICK BARRON.—The will, dated July 3, 1888, of the late Mr. Frederick Barron, of 10 Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, and Bush Lane, E.C., wholesale druggist, who died on April 30, was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on May 22 by the executors, Mr. Richard B. Barron, of 6 Giltspur Street, and Miss Georgianna Barron, the testator's daughter, who are also appointed trustees, and to each of whom is bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* for their services. The testator leaves legacies of 500*l.* each to his three daughters, the Misses Emma, Georgianna, and Catherine Barron; 500*l.* each to his cousin, Mr. Francis Barron, and to his nephew, Captain A. Harrison; 200*l.* each to his three sisters, with minor legacies to other friends and relatives. To Saint Luke's Hospital he leaves 500*l.*; to the Religious Tract Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the British and Foreign Bible Society 200*l.* each. To each employé of two years' length of service at Bush Lane the testator leaves one year's salary or wages, and a smaller amount to those not so long employed. The personality amounted to 77,402*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The testator leaves his household furniture, plate, linen, books, and effects generally at his residence, Regent's Park, for the joint benefit of his three daughters. The trustees, after making provision for an annuity of 120*l.* to a relative, are to stand possessed of the residue of the personality, and either to allow it to remain in such undertakings as it was in the testator's lifetime, or at their discretion to invest it in certain specified securities for the use and benefit of the testator's three daughters equally. The testator also devises his real estate for the joint benefit of his said three daughters.

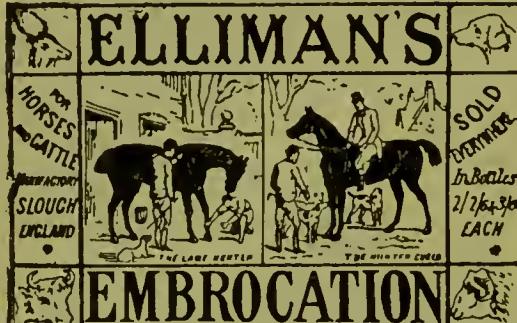
THE *East Anglian Daily Times*, in some notices of "East Anglians in Australia," makes mention of one of these well known in the drug trade. The writer says:—"No name is better known in East Anglia than that of the late Edward Grimwade, of Ipswich—a leader in every good word and work. In Melbourne the name is as familiar as in Ipswich. In Little Flinders Street, amidst its palatial warehouses, there is none finer than that of Felton & Grimwade, wholesale chemists. Mr. Felton, I believe, hails from Maldon, in Essex, and between them they have built up a fine business—perhaps the largest of its kind in the colony of Victoria. Mr. Grimwade, like Mr. Francis, has become a churchman, and speaks on its behalf, as well as liberally contributing to its funds. He lives in a beautiful suburb, a few miles out of town, and within reach of the salubrious sea breezes. And besides, he has a farm a few miles off, which he often visits at an early hour, ere he proceeds to business in the city, and where, if he does not accumulate wealth, at any rate he finds what is a good deal better—good health and diversion of business cares. The grounds to his house are beautiful, and kept in beautiful order. No Suffolk squire could wish for a finer residence, and as to his horses and carriages, they equal anything to be seen in Ipswich. Suffolk may well be proud of such a successful merchant. I should have said he has named his house Harleston, in honour of the somewhat sleepy little East Anglian town in which he was born. His lady belongs to the colony, and as I spent two happy days under his hospitable roof, I can testify as to the charms and accomplishments of the family circle. I fear, however, that they all prefer the cloudless skies of the Antipodes to the dull grey of the old country, of which they all know a little, as I find Mr. Grimwade scoured for his daughters the advantages of a Continental education."

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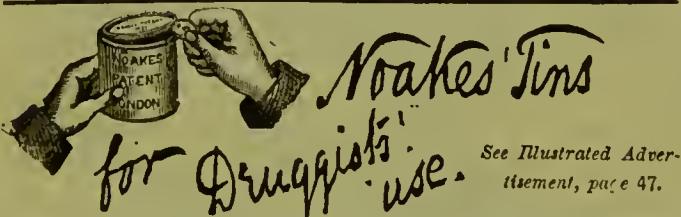
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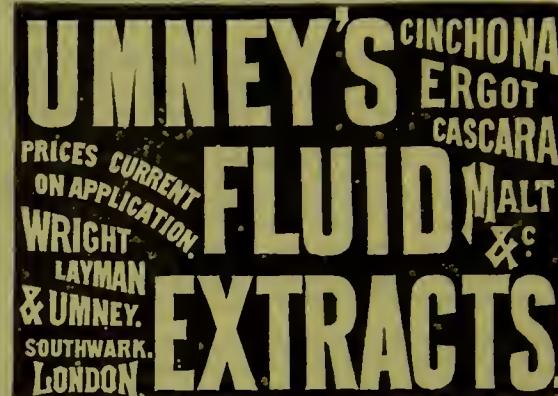
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(See Evans, Lescher & Webb's advt. on page 55.)



**PROFESSOR ATTFIELD AND THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPÆIA.**

FROM the pharmacist's point of view the most important matter which came before the General Medical Council at its meeting this week was the "Report for 1888 on the British Pharmacopœia, 1885," by Professor John Attfield, F.R.S., the Reporter to the Pharmacopœia Committee. This is the third report which Dr. Attfield has drawn up. Its object is to keep the Council posted in regard to pharma-

ceutical progress which has a direct relation to the British Pharmacopœia. The criticisms, the suggestions, and the improvements upon official methods are, after a mysterious process of sifting and winnowing, here served up in the space of sixteen pages, a goodly portion of which is reply to criticism. In the prefatory letter addressed to the Pharmacopœia Committee the Reporter again comments on the developments in original research which have been furthered by public bodies, and here, as elsewhere in the report, the "staff of the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society" gets ample recognition, while the British Pharmaceutical Conference and its Formulary are duly recognised, and "a fourth" body, the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, is mentioned as having undertaken work which will indirectly have pharmacological interest.

In the last report, it will be remembered, the position of the Pharmacopœia as a legal standard was discussed, and, since then, in the 1888 reprint of the book, the suggestion has been carried out regarding the introduction of the word "laudanum" as a synonym for *tinctura opii*, and "paregoric" as a synonym for *tinctura camphoræ composita*. "The result," writes the Reporter, "is encouraging, and is suggestive of a similar course being taken with the names of other household remedies." Professor Attfield clearly recognises that the adoption of this course will not overcome the public's right to get what it asks for, and, in discussing the effect of making "sweet spirit of nitre" a synonym for *spiritus aetheris nitrosi*, he cogently remarks that this "would probably not much aid the pharmacist in his endeavours to induce purchasers to accept the official variety of the spirit." Much the same has to be said in regard to "sal volatile," which is now a synonym for *spiritus ammoniacæ aromaticus*, "the great majority of people will accept no other than the sal volatile to which they have been accustomed." So we have believed also, but we are beginning to get evidence that the introduction of the synonyms is slowly having effect, and we should not be surprised, if a census were taken, to find that there is more of the British Pharmacopœia spirit sold now than of the old London preparation. There is a case bearing on the point reported on another page, from which it will be noticed that twelve out of thirteen retailers supplied the official spirit for "sal volatile," and a leading wholesale firm have placed figures before us which show that they distil about ten times more of the official than of the old spirit. How far this condition of things exists we are not in a position to say, but the evidence is sufficient to show that synonymising does have an effect upon custom. We should be prepared to support the General Medical Council in extending the principle even to *spiritus aetheris nitrosi*, if other bodies which look after the "demands" of purchasers were not to take advantage of the synonyms until the popularity of the official preparations was fairly established. And what, after all, is "popularity"? We referred in our comments on the last report (June 2, 1888) to the existence in the Pharmacopœia of "soda water" and "potash water," which are anything but the popular beverages sold under those names. The Reporter now takes up this matter. He says:—

"One of the official synonyms for effervescent solution of soda is 'soda water.' But if a physician, desiring to prescribe 'soda' in this form, and following the *Pharmacopœia*, orders 'soda water,' his patient will probably, and all unconsciously, purchase simple aerated water, containing no soda. This arises through the public having almost universally refused to drink soda water containing soda, yet persisting in the use of the name. They ask for one thing and require another. They demand 'soda water' yet desire plain aerated water. Under these circumstances it would perhaps be as well for physicians, in order to avoid miscarriage

of their instructions, to abandon the use of 'soda water' when giving instructions to their patients, and to prescribe the official article only by the primary official name 'effervescent solution of soda'; the synonym 'soda water' being omitted from the *Pharmacopœia*."

A similar recommendation is made in regard to potash water. This shows the other side of the synonym question, and especially how powerful a thing popular custom is. Neither Pharmacopœia committees nor pharmacists can override it; hence the necessity for caution in the introduction of synonyms.

The paragraphs in the report which relate to "materia medica and compounds" refer to *antimonium tartaratum*, *ammonii carbonas* (and, incidentally, *bismuthi carbonas*, *liquor ammonii acetatis fortior*, and *spiritus ammoniacæ aromaticus*), *ferri sulphas exsiccata*, *granati radicis cortex*, *jalapa*, *olea*, *olea anisi*, *opium*, *sapo mollis*, *spiritus aetheris compositus*, *spiritus aetheris nitrosi*, *tinctura cinchonæ*, *tinctura zingiberis*, *vinum ferri* and *vinum ipecacuanhae*, as well as the effervescent waters. The list is by no means formidable, but we may take it that it incorporates what may be considered settled points only, otherwise an epitome of pharmaceutical progress during 1888 would have occupied ten times the eleven octavo pages which these few are compressed into. The first paragraph of the report shows Dr. Attfield in a relenting mood. He is jealous of the integrity of the British Pharmacopœia, and this led him last winter to defend it in regard to its method for the assay of tartar emetic. It is now admitted that Dunstan and Boole's "volumetric process is to be preferred to the present official precipitation process," and in place of the latter "the following may, in due time, be inserted":—

B.P. p. 54. For last sentence read:—"Four grains of it dissolved in water, 10 or 20 grains of bicarbonate of sodium added, and volumetric solution of iodine then quickly introduced from a burette, require not less than 235 nor more than 245 grain-measures of the latter solution to produce a permanent coloration."

A few verbal alterations will necessarily follow. In regard to ammonium carbonate it is pointed out that owing to its instability a minimum strength of 32.5 per cent. of ammonia gas is recognised in the Pharmacopœia. This was reasonable twenty-five years ago, but now 30 per cent. is about as much as we may expect of the commercial article, and this "would be sufficient to require as regards the official carbonate." This alteration would entail some changes in the text, as, for instance, in regard to the amount of the carbonate used in making *bismuthi carbonas*, while as regards *liquor ammonii acetatis fortior*, it is said that "it may be desirable" to go back to the old way of saturating a definite quantity of "definite acetic acid," rather than saturating the carbonate. Mr. Proctor will not agree with this proposal. He is responsible for the change that was made in 1885, and very logically argues that if the pharmacist uses non-efloresced pieces of carbonate in making the liquor, he is pretty certain to have always a standard product. But we confess that the saturation of a "definite" acid is the better and more economical principle. In regard to *ferri sulphas exsiccata*, it is proposed to make a slight alteration in the directions, so as to ensure the yield of a dried sulphate which will be "nearly white, and slowly, but entirely, soluble in water," and as to pomegranate bark, the value of the trunk bark is discussed, and a proposal made, "which does not appear to be urgent," that it should take the place of the root bark, the dose being doubled as it is only half as strong. The reason for this really is that the collection of the bark, now official, necessitates the destruction of the tree. The investigation by R. A. Cripps on the resin value

of jalap is likely to be followed by a reduction of the official strength, as well as a readjustment of the formulæ of most of the preparations of the drug. There are only four essential oils in the Pharmacopœia of which the specific gravity is given, and unfortunately the factors are not very truthful. The Reporter, therefore, suggests the omission of the specific gravities of *olea eucalypti*, *pini sylvestris*, *santali*, and *sinapis*, because "varying conditions of temperature, soil, &c.," and exposure to the air, are inimical to constancy in the physical characteristics. This is a backward way of remedying a defect. Variation in this important class of medicinal substances is less due to climatic influences than to adulteration and sophistication, and happily the differences in the physical characters of genuine oils are within such a narrow range that it is possible to fix useful limits. It would be unfortunate, for example, if the next Pharmacopœia omits the specific gravity of sandalwood oil, as we have now overwhelming evidence that the genuine article is never lighter than sp. gr. 0.970, and there is no better indication of purity than this factor. In consequence of Mr. John Umney's paper it is proposed to omit the congealing-points of the oils of anise.

We now come in the report to several long paragraphs dealing with drugs of exceptional importance. First we have fully a page and a half regarding opium and its assay, the Reporter venturing the bold statement that the introduction of a standard drug in 1885 "at once increased the previous well-founded medical reliance on opiates for producing given effects, to a reliance on a given dose as possessing constant potency." Recent observations do not warrant, the "well-founded." In regard to the official assay process it is admitted, mainly owing to the researches of Teschemacher and Smith (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 31, 1888), that it gives a percentage yield of morphine about 2 per cent. too low—that is, 10.5 in place of 12 or 12.5 per cent. Consequently Teschemacher and Smith's process is commended for official recognition, and incidentally it is pointed out that the complaints of dealers regarding the difficulty of supplying pure opium of so low a quality as the Pharmacopœia demands may be due to their having had their opium "assayed by processes which show its full content of morphine." If this be so "the actual morphine-strength of opium now officially recognised is, after all pretty much what they would desire to see recognised." This explanation may satisfy the General Medical Council, but it is not assuring to pharmacists who have met the real practical difficulty of getting a powdered opium assaying the official standard by the official process. Emeritus-Professor Redwood has already called attention to the possibility of soft soap being "yellowish-white" in colour, and this character is to be added to "yellowish-green" in the official characters. Dott's criticism in regard to the preparation of oil of wine for *spiritus aetheris compositus* is referred to, and change deprecated; then the Reporter passes on to *spiritus aetheris nitrosi*, the Research Laboratory investigation being very fully commented on. This we need not enter into; the results of the investigation are well known, and the difficulties of using a solution of pure ethyl nitrite in ordinary medical practice appear to be insuperable. The report is not very clear regarding the future of the pure preparation, the recommendations consisting only of a proposal "to again officially recognise a *spiritus nitri dulcis* . . . to contain *some* nitrous ether, but not more than 1 per cent., as well as a *spiritus aetheris nitrosi* containing as nearly constant a quantity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as may be practicable." The only tinctures referred to are *cinchoua* and *ginger*. A more economical method of preparing the former is desired, and it is proposed to make the latter by diluting one volume

of the strong tincture with three volumes of rectified spirit. *Vinum ferri*, owing to its uncertain strength, may be omitted from the Pharmacopœia, and the name used as a synonym for *vinum ferri citratis*—a very desirable change. *Ipecacuanha wine* completes the report. Forty-one writers have written about this much-abused preparation, and the Reporter rings the changes with them in a delightful manner, giving the net result of the avalanche of papers in two improvements on the official description of the process. First to macerate the coarsely-powdered root in 1 oz. of acetic acid for twenty-four hours, then percolate with 5 oz. of water. Set this percolate aside, then continue the percolation with 10 oz. of water. The percolates are then to be evaporated separately to a low bulk, and, after mixing at this stage, to dryness. The second improvement is to powder the dry extract, and rub "gradually and thoroughly with sherry in a mortar, and afterwards macerate for forty-eight hours." This is to ensure ready exhaustion by the wine. We trust that Dr. Attfield will yet see his way to shortening the process by not insisting on evaporation to dryness—a thin extract, weighing, say, 300 grains, would do as well, and would not impair the quality of the finished preparation.

Such, then, is the Pharmacopœia Report for 1888; and all that need be added is a hint to investigators, who wish to take up any of the subjects in it, to begin where Dr. Attfield leaves off.

SUBJECTS FOR PAPERS.

THE British Pharmaceutical Conference will meet at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday, September 10—that is, a week later than before—a circumstance less due to any desire on the part of pharmacists for the pleasure of meeting in the early autumn than to the inherited necessity of meeting in the same place as the British Association. The Conference, we understand, is in a flourishing condition, so far as membership is concerned, and if energetic work and businesslike organisation will make the Newcastle meeting a success, the local chemists are, we hear, determined to have it so. The social part of the programme has, undoubtedly, a great influence in maintaining interest in the Conference, and in bringing together the members from various parts of the country; but what the executive committee have to look to is the technical part, and they are, apparently, anxious that this year shall not be behind its predecessors in this respect. Already the Blue list has been distributed, and the members will notice without regret that many of the time-worn subjects which had a place on the old list so long have disappeared. We hope the retention of the equally time-worn phrase, "for private circulation only," does not prohibit a little wholesome criticism of the forty-six new subjects for papers. It will be news—*Chemical News*—to most people that alum has not only the property of clarifying potable waters, but also of removing "diseased (*sic*) germs and ptomaines." May we hope that subject 41 will provide a paper on "The germ, in health and disease"? It is not a strictly pharmaceutical subject, but we judge from the list that the committee contemplate a closer relation between medicine and pharmacy than is generally evidenced in the papers communicated to the Conference. Thus, a dozen of the forty-six new subjects entail physiological or therapeutic experiment, which is certainly not in the province of the pharmacist. How can he be expected to verify the toxicity of *uutmegs* or of *sassafras*, or prove the therapeutic efficacy of any of the drugs noted as requiring work in this direction? As we say, there are a dozen of the subjects which are of this character, including *uutmegs*, *sassafras*, *robinia pseudacacia*, *catha edulis*, *cascara sagrada*, *melon root*, *spigelia marilandica*, *actaea rac-*

mosa, podophyllin, Alexandrian and East Indian senna, tincture of senna, and extract of Indian hemp. Most of these subjects, we hasten to add, also entail work of a purely pharmaceutical or chemical character, which would be incomplete without physiological or therapeutic experiment. We question, however, if it is the duty of the Conference to undertake the latter part. There is no article or rule forbidding it, but there is an honourable understanding that physiological and therapeutic topics are out of place at the meetings, for the simple reason that the members are professionally incompetent to discuss them. We have no desire to discourage investigation of the dozen subjects which we have referred to, or any others of a kindred nature; the idea which we wish to enforce is that pharmacists should carry the work up to that point where the physician or the physiologist should begin. How the work might be completed is a matter which the latter must settle. The trouble is that there is a greater poverty of physiological than of pharmaceutical workers, but this drawback could in a large measure be overcome if the executive committee were to put themselves in communication with some such body as the British Medical Association, for the purpose of getting assistance from the latter in subjects requiring medical aid. We trust that our remarks on this matter will not be misunderstood, or that the executive committee will imagine that we infer that they are wanting in wisdom by placing the subjects on the list. They really have provided a large number of important subjects for investigation, and not a few which might give rise to spontaneous discussion. Take, for example, No. 23. "Mispronunciation of Latin Pharmacopeia names is common. It is suggested that a short prosody be compiled for purposes of reference." Here is one which might occupy a whole forenoon of the Conference with advantage, even on the narrow confines of terminal diphthongs and vowels, and, perchance, the consequent purity of speech would tend in time to engender respect for that "purity of medicine" which the Conference exists to maintain. Possibly the man who speaks about *at'-ro-pa'* is more likely to be careful about his belladonna than he who drawls out *a-trop'-a!* A large number of the new subjects require chemical investigation of the drugs, but there is a refreshing look about the list owing to the number of practical pharmaceutical topics which have been added. The latter should, with very little trouble to investigators, furnish at least a dozen interesting papers by September. Euonymin, podophyllin, gum acacia substitutes, lead plaster, belladonna plaster, Easton's syrup, liquor ferri perchloridi fortior, pil. rhei co., cinchona preparations, extractum ergotae liquidum, extraction by pressure, the aromatic waters, and essence of rennet are things which interest every pharmacist, and are certain to repay investigation on the lines suggested by the committee. We, therefore, propose to indicate in a subsequent note what may be done to add to our knowledge and to engender discussion on these matters. Meanwhile those who are desirous of assisting in the work should furnish themselves with a copy of the Blue list, which may be obtained from the honorary secretaries of the Conference, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

DEADLOCK IN THE IRISH COUNCIL.

THE special meeting of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council held on Monday last was a very sensational one, and is likely to prove disastrous. After long controversy and, as we think, many mistakes, the ground had been cleared for legislation which would have been fair, reasonable, beneficial, and pro-

bably of permanent value. The leaders of the chemists and druggists of Ireland had conceded some points from among the many advantages resulting from their victory last year, for the sake of having the goodwill and influential support of the Pharmaceutical Society. The latter body would get the substantial advantage, however, if the Bill agreed upon should become law, they retaining their prestige and their rule, and more than maintaining their income. The chemists and druggists would get little more than legal recognition of the position they actually hold. The leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society, the men who have mastered the details of its work most completely, and who have themselves done the greater part of that work, are those who perceive the desirability of making this new start; but, just when all the terms seemed to be satisfactorily arranged with outside opponents, a revolt from within, which had been indicated for some time, broke out with unexpected force, and frustrated all the work which had been accomplished. The result, for the moment at any rate, is not only the breakdown of the negotiations, but what looks something like the break up of the Society. The President and Vice-President, men who have served the Society with remarkable zeal and ability, have resigned their offices and seats on the Council, in the very natural feeling that it is useless to try to work longer for a Society which includes a powerful section who will not be satisfied with anything short of conditions which it is perfectly impossible for them ever to get.

We are not unable to appreciate the sentiments of the opponents of the proposed measure. Very similar views are held in this country. Pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland feel the same sort of resentment towards the druggists in their country that chemists and druggists here feel towards the grocers, the drysalters, and others who they believe infringe their rights. But the Irish pharmacists have not been able as a body to supply the reasonable requirements of Ireland, and they must know that they will never get power to suppress the druggists as a matter of trade protection. They are not threatened with the loss of any privilege which rightly belongs to them, and it does not appear that their opposition to the legislation proposed is based on any but a purely sentimental objection. Although they have been able to bring about this deadlock, it is probable that these opponents of the policy advocated by their leaders are a minority of the Society, and it seems to us that it will be necessary, in order to get the Council again "clothed and in its right mind," to use Mr. Brunker's expression, that the opinion of the members generally should be ascertained, and a indisputable mandate be given to one side or the other.

HOSPITAL COMPETITION.

IN our correspondence columns this week Mr. Rentoul, of Liverpool, makes the assertion, based, no doubt, on personal knowledge, that just about one half of the recipients of free medical relief at the hospitals are not entitled to it by their poverty. Whether Mr. Rentoul's estimate be exaggerated or not, the general fact of a widespread abuse of the hospital system cannot be disputed. And this, it must be admitted, is a serious evil, and one well worth the consideration of chemists. That in London alone something like 500,000 patients are treated annually at our charitable institutions who could and should pay for their advice and medicine, is a matter which urgently demands reform. It is degrading to the patients, fraudulent towards the charitable subscribers who maintain the hospitals, and grossly unfair towards the doctors and chemists, whose legitimate business is thus interfered with. Dr. Rentoul asks these two last-named classes

to unite in some effort having for its object such a modification of the conditions of free treatment at the hospitals as would check the indiscriminate administration of medical relief to all comers. He tells us that a system of inspection has been adopted in Manchester, and he advocates that something of the kind, supplemented by a cheap and efficient provident dispensary system, in which both doctors and chemists shall co-operate, shall be established elsewhere.

Liverpool would be an excellent city wherein to make the experiment. Mr. Rentoul is himself a medical practitioner, and he would be willing, we should think, to consult with a representative body of both professions with a view of arranging a plan of campaign. To organise such a conference would be an excellent piece of work for the Liverpool Chemists' Association, or it might be undertaken with less formality by a few individual chemists. We hope to see a move made in several of our large cities towards the realisation of a scheme something like that which Mr. Rentoul has sketched.

THE RIGHTS OF ELECTORS.

MR. MARTIN, of Newcastle, endorses the indignation which Mr. Perry, of Birmingham, expressed last week "at our President's position on the poll"; and elsewhere Mr. R. W. Giles asserts that the members of the Society who brought about the risk of the calamity of losing his services "owe the President a humble apology." We commented on this extraordinary view last week, and we are sorry to have to repeat our criticism so soon; but iteration is necessary when such obviously dangerous doctrines are preached by those who ought to be our men of light and leading. To allude to Mr. Carteighe as an autoerat is, in Mr. Martin's view, an insult; but the whole tendency of Mr. Martin's references to the election is to claim for his hero the power, the position, and the authority of an autoerat. On behalf of the 700 members of the Pharmaceutical Society who voted against Mr. Carteighe, we ask who has the right to be indignant with them? They voted for men who they thought were in sympathy with them, and against men who they thought misrepresented them. What have they to apologise for? Once and again have the critics of the Council been taunted with their insignificance as evidenced at the poll; again and again have they been challenged to express their disapproval of a policy by their votes at the election. This has been the stock answer to all malcontents. It will probably come a little less glibly in the future.

Mr. Perry, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Giles were no doubt among the 975 who voted in favour of Mr. Carteighe; and no one questions their right to do so, or their honest belief in the virtues of their representative. But if they want to get their candidate into a better position at the next election they must learn that this will not be accomplished by dragooning the rank and file in the tones of a drill sergeant. They must learn to treat their opponents as equal controversialists, and not as personal foes; and, above all, they must learn to better understand and respect the representative system of government which their own charter prescribes.

The Sal Volatile Case. The defendant in the sal volatile case reported this week is not on the register of chemists and druggists. But the question raised by his prosecution is none the less of importance to chemists. He sold as sal volatile an article which was sal volatile twenty-five years ago, and the question raised is whether the General Medical Council had legal power to change the meaning of the term by their new Pharmacopoeia, first published in 1864, and to establish their new interpreta-

tion by prosecutions and fines. The circumstance that their own solicitor has recommended them to introduce a Bill into Parliament to acquire that power indicates something more than a doubt as to its present possession. But the St. Giles's Board of Works, we understand, hold the view that the British Pharmacopoeia is the legal standard for articles sold, as well as for medicines compounded. There are several medical men on that Board, and it is to these, if our information is correct, that the present prosecution is due. We are told that they sent to all the chemists' shops in their district, and that samples of sal volatile and iodide of potassium were purchased at each. Thirteen shops were thus tested. In all the cases the iodide of potassium was practically pure, and twelve out of the thirteen samples of sal volatile were found to fulfil the B.P. requirements. These facts, which we have good reason to believe are exact, are very creditable to the chemists of the western central district.

* *

Scandalising his Colleagues. It is the fashion among German pharmacists to look with contempt upon their British and American colleagues as mere traders whose methods of business are sadly lacking in professional dignity, and the disgust of the Leipzig apothekers may therefore be imagined when one of their confrères, "Herr Dr. Mylius," of the Engelapotheke, so far forgot himself as to send round advertising cards printed on red paper to the householders in Leipzig and district. The cards bore an announcement that upon presentation the bearer would be paid a bonus of 5 pfennige (about $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for every prescription which he took to the Engelapotheke to be dispensed, and an injunction to keep them carefully, as they are valuable documents, and to send round to "Herr Dr. Mylius" for a further supply. The shocked colleagues held an indignation meeting, at which they resolved to issue a joint circular to the citizens previously circularised by Dr. Mylius, protesting against this unprofessional advertising, and winding up with the usual declaration that, by strict attendance to duty and conscientious dispensing of prescriptions, they hoped, &c." The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* also "frankly confesses" its disapproval of Dr. Mylius's advertising escapade. To ask his customers to walk from one end of the town to another to save a halfpenny shows that the doctor's notions of cutting are still in their infancy. Dr. Mylius replies in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* to the circular of his colleagues by saying that he has limited the issue of the cards to the "district of a colleague" whom he had reason to believe to be the author of certain anonymous attacks. This, says the Doctor, "is why I am making war upon him! Let me be left in peace, and let my adversaries mark that to every prick of a needle my rejoinder will be the stroke of a battle-axe." Dr. Mylius goes on to say that the result of his "manoeuvre" has been astonishing, and that he will carry on the war to the bitter end, daunted by nothing, not even the possibility of personal ruin. All this à propos of a ha'penny bonus!

* *

Pyrodine. It will be remembered that towards the end of last year a new antipyretic, of English manufacture, was introduced under the name of pyrodine. It had a somewhat short career, owing to the fact that small doses of it produced decidedly toxic symptoms, and it was, moreover, somewhat erratic in its action. Dr. Dreschfeld, its introducer, stated that the body was acetylphenylhydrazin ($C_6H_5NH.NH.CH_3CO$). Referring to the unsatisfactory therapeutic results which have been obtained with it, Merck states in a recent "Bulletin" that the British pyrodine was presumably "a variable and indeterminable product," consisting of true acetylphenylhydrazin and of impurities or accessory products, the exact nature of which has not yet been ascertained. Now, from the fact that acetylphenylhydrazin is closely related to antifebrin ($C_6H_5NH.CH_3CO$) and antithermin— $C_6H_5NH.N([C.CH_3][CH_2CH_2COOH])$ —as well as antipyrin— $C_6H_5N([N.CH_3][C.CH_3].CH.CO)$ —and phenacetin— $C_6H_5(OCH_3)NH.CH_3CO$ —the presumption is that it really may possess antipyretic properties, and that the toxic symptoms which have been experienced are due to the secondary products. At all events he has succeeded in preparing pure acetylphenylhydrazin, and clinical experiments show that his surmise is correct. Our Berlin Correspondent confirms this result from another source.

Legal Reports.

AN ORDER DISPUTED.

In the City of London Court on Monday Mr. Commissioner Kerr had before him the case of *Jacobs v. Gray*. The plaintiffs, Messrs. E. Jacobs & Son, wholesale druggists, carrying on business as the Veterinary Medicine Manufacturing Company, of 103 Houndsditch, E.C., sought to establish their claim against the defendant, Mr. L. J. Gray, of Northgate Street, Great Yarmouth, for 5*l.* 1*s.*, drags supplied to him in the ordinary course of trade. Messrs. Jacobs had several other actions down for trial, but in no other instance was any dispute raised. In the contested case Mr. Evelyn B. Tattershall appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant conducted his own case in person.

The learned President inquired the ground of the dispute, as he desired, if possible, to shorten matters.

The defendant replied that he did not give the order for the goods, and he was surprised he had been sued.

Mr. Tattershall informed the Court the defendant had wired his clients, intimating his willingness to pay 1*l.* if they would take back the goods and so settle all differences. He adopted that course, he added, to save himself trouble as he must spend a sovereign in his railway fare to come up and defend the action, and he thought if the plaintiffs chose to take it instead of the railway company, so much the better.

Mr. Tattershall produced the order for the goods, which bore the defendant's signature.

The defendant admitted his signature, but said a different complexion would be put on the case when he explained "how the order was obtained." The plaintiffs' traveller called upon him last July and told him he had been round the town endeavouring to get orders for their goods, but could not succeed in doing so. The traveller asked him if he would give him any orders, and he replied that he did not think he should be able to sell the veterinary medicines offered. He told the traveller he would try and sell some. Then he said, "Suppose I don't sell them in six months; how then?" The plaintiffs' representative told him that Messrs. Jacobs were gentlemen, and would not be hard with him, and if he did not sell the goods in six months the time would be extended. The goods accordingly came, and he had sold 4*s.* 1*d.* worth, which amount he paid into court.

The plaintiffs' traveller was called, and denied the defendant's statement.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said, inasmuch as the defendant had put his signature to the order, he must satisfy a jury, if he could, that the terms were afterwards altered. Under the present circumstances he must find against him.

Defendant: Suppose I agree with you in what you say—(laughter)—how am I to pay the money?

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I have nothing to do with that. These are goods supplied wholesale to be retailed. I never give time in those cases.

Mr. Tattershall: We will take 1*l.* per month.

The defendant said he could not pay it. He could not pay 10*s.*

Mr. Tattershall: Then we will have it all at once. Order forthwith, sir.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said judgment would be entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs. The defendant should not buy things he did not want.

Judgment accordingly.

SAL VOLATILE AND THE PHARMACOPÆIA.

AT Bow Street Police Court on Monday, Charles Ferdinand Keele, chemist, of Tottenham Court Road, was summoned, before Mr. Vaughan, for selling to Mr. J. Hoyle, the inspector appointed by the St. Giles's Board of Works, some sal volatile which was alleged to be not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded.

Mr. Smith appeared on behalf of the St. Giles's Board of Works; Mr. Forrest Fulton for the defendant.

It appeared from Mr. Smith's statement and from the evidence of the inspector, that on April 16 six ouncees of sal volatile were bought at the defendant's shop for 3*s.* It was analysed by Dr. Redwood, the public analyst for the district,

and his certificate, which was produced, stated that the sample was not only deficient in alcohol, but contained less than half the quantity of ammoniacal salt ordered in the British Pharmacopœia. The neutralising power of the sal volatile in question corresponded to 235 grain measures of the oxalic acid volumetric solution, instead of 559 as required by the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Fulton said this summons was taken out under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and not under the Pharmacy Act. According to the latter Act, it was required that in compounding physicians' prescriptions the ingredients employed should correspond exactly with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. But this work was not a legal authority in reference to articles in popular demand. In support of this argument he pointed out that the solicitor to the Medical Council had, last December, recommended that body to go to Parliament for an Act to make the British Pharmacopœia an authoritative standard in regard to all preparations contained in it; thereby showing conclusively that it was not so regarded now. The transaction now in question was not the compounding of a prescription; it was simply a retail sale, and the defendant had supplied the article made according to the formula in the London Pharmacopœia, and which was the substance popularly known, and usually supplied, as sal volatile.

Mr. Vaughan said it would be best to hear the scientific evidence first.

Dr. Theophilus Redwood, the public analyst for the St. Giles's Board of Works, was therefore called. Having proved his certificate,

Mr. Vaughan asked the witness what sal volatile should be?

Dr. Redwood said it should be "A solution partly aqueous and partly spirituous of carbonate of ammonia, with certain essential oils of nutmeg, cinnamon, and lemon, thereby constituting a stimulating alkaline solution."

Mr. Vaughan: But in those ingredients I don't notice where the alcohol comes in.

Dr. Redwood explained the formula, and added that, estimating it as rectified spirit, this should constitute about two-thirds of the bulk.

Mr. Smith: But as a medicine, what is the most important?

Witness: The ammonia.

Mr. Vaughan: But what is the alcohol for?

Witness: To keep the oils in solution. The most important deficiency in the present sample was that there was less than half what there should have been of ammonia.

Mr. Vaughan: What is the test?—The usual test is the power of neutralising oxalic acid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fulton: Sal volatile was first used in medicine in 1721. The process for preparing it had varied from time to time. A preparation bearing the name was prescribed in the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia Londonensis* of 1851. This sample corresponded in specific gravity with the preparation mentioned in the London Pharmacopœia, and was practically the same preparation, but in the witness's opinion, when the British Pharmacopœia was published it entirely superseded its predecessor, and he conceived that all articles ordered in medicine should be prepared in accordance with its requirements. Otherwise grave danger might result. For instance, hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid) was double as strong in the Edinburgh as in the British Pharmacopœia, and any chemist making up a prescription written with the intention of having the medicine made up according to the latter might cause very grave results if he went on the former Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Vaughan adjourned the case, Mr. Fulton intimating that after this evidence he should consider what course to pursue.

Mr. Vaughan stated that if it were shown to him that this drug was sold just as it was received from the wholesale chemists, he should certainly impose only a nominal penalty.

SMART REVIEWING.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Monday and Tuesday before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the case of *Tibbits v. Macmillan* was heard. The plaintiff is a doctor of medicine and F.R.C.P. Edinburgh, and author of a book entitled "Massage and Allied Methods of Treatment," pub-

lished by Messrs. J. & A. Churchill. The defendants, who are publishers of *Nature*, were alleged to have falsely and maliciously printed and published concerning plaintiff in his profession as a medical man a libel in the form of a review of his book in that journal of November 22, 1888. The following is the review complained of:—

It is seldom that a medical book of such inferior quality has been issued from the press, and the fact that it has found any purchasers is a striking proof how a catching title and an attractive exterior can still mislead the public. Anyone even slightly acquainted with the subject will at once perceive that the writer, whilst professing to teach massage, has not mastered the first principles of the treatment. His modest refusal to accept the office of "high priest of massage" has, indeed, complete justification.

It is not easy to adopt any method in criticising a work devoid of all arrangement, but from the chaos of thought and diction we will select a few samples of what the writer has considered suitable food for the minds of his readers.

At the outset the author attempts to define massage, and with a dim consciousness that he has somehow failed, he plaintively declares that his definition is misty. Out of this verbal fog he never emerges, and as he pursues his erratic course it rapidly thickens around him. He has introduced illustrations and quotations from other writers, and in mercy to his readers also gives references to standard authors, who may be read with advantage. Unfortunately he sometimes becomes bold even to rashness, and launches out on his own account. A few samples of the inevitable result will suffice. On p. 27, whilst in the midst of giving directions for treating the lower limbs, he intercalates the following sentence:—"You then massage the muscles from the waist downwards, working upwards as before." This has no connection with what has gone before or what follows after. On the next page he says, "For the large and small intestine you massage the lower part" (of the abdomen), having evidently forgotten the position of the transverse colon, which anatomists still believe to be a part of the large intestine. Again, after giving all the less important uses of the saliva, he entirely omits its action in changing the starchy foods into sugar, an omission of which a second-year student would scarcely have been guilty. His readers are left in ignorance of the emulsifying action of the bile on fatty foods, and the pancreas is only considered worthy of mention. In fact the writer, after intimating that the functions of the body could be very well carried on without such an important gland as the spleen, with the modern physiology of which he does not acquaint his readers, leaves us under the impression that the organisation of the human body would have been much better planned had Dr. Tibbits been the designer.

The author claims for a battery he has invented certain qualities, which he declares to be unique, although they are possessed by other machines. He claims for his hospital the honour of being the only one to which a school for massage is attached, totally ignoring what is being done at other institutions. He is the forerunner of Apostoli, and modestly likens himself to Paul and Apollos—he does not say which. "Although Paul plaited Apollos watered," is his misquotation of the Scriptures. He robs Sir James Paget of the honour of a "discovery." Sir James "suggested," but Dr. Tibbits "originated" afterwards! After claiming, on very insufficient grounds, to be a forerunner, a discoverer, and a prophet, he finally declares that all the authorities before him were as blind leaders of the blind. Charcot, Russell Reynolds, Hughlings Jackson, Gowers, and such small fry, are all wrong—for has he not looked into all the authorities?—and he now announces, in defiance of them, the tremendous fact that there is no such thing as hysteria! However, the apparent object of the book has been attained, and the great Holloway must hide his diminished head.

Plaintiff claimed, for the damage suffered to his professional credit and to the sale of the book, which had been stopped, and for other injuries resulting from this defamatory writing, £1,000*l.* damages. Defendants denied that the above-cited passages were defamatory, or bore the alleged meanings; and said that the subject was a matter of public interest, and that the passages were published *bona fide*, and without malice, and were fair comment, and denied that the publication had resulted in the damage alleged.

Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., and Mr. Rose Innes appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Bray for the defendants.

Dr. Tibbits, in his evidence, said the lectures reprinted in his book appeared in the colloquial style, as delivered. In 1878 he founded the West-end Hospital for Paralysis, in Welbeck Street, W. As to the battery, by improvements in it (which had been adopted and followed by others) he had made it easier for nurses and others to mend and keep in order. Sir James Paget suggested to him years ago the sponging with hot water; he claimed nothing of originality about this, more than that he used more hot water than others had done. Messrs. Churchill, the publishers, not himself, chose the colour (red) of the binding of the book.

He had learnt the art and principle of massage by twenty years' practice and reading.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finlay, he said he supposed Messrs. Churchill sent a copy of the book to defendants for review; he did not do so. The reason why he quoted Hippocrates in Latin was because he had taken it from a quotation-book. He did not know Greek. He could not say why he did not quote him in English. He had said these German books were copies with much useless, irrelevant matter of Mitchell, the father of modern massage. He had read translations of them from the German. He did not know German himself. He considered the chief function of the saliva was to moisten the mouth and throat and food. He still thought the spleen was of little practical use. He had heard of its functions with respect to the blood corpuscles. He did not mean that he specially was St. Paul in the passage cited from the Epistle to the Corinthians. The names mentioned in the article in *Nature* were the greatest authorities on nerves. He attached no meaning to hysteria at all; he believed there was no such thing. There was a disease which men called hysteria, but which others called neurasthenia. He was not at variance in this respect with the medical profession. Some leading physicians agreed with his view as to the electric battery. His separation of the cells was quite a new improvement. His arrangement was one which certainly had not been in use before. He originated ten years ago the application of electricity at a low power for a lengthened period. He had read Dr. Golding Bird's book on electricity. There were no means then, forty years ago, of applying the treatment in his way. Some of his illustrations were from Schreiber's book, those from pages 17 to 28. From September 10 to December 1, he believed, 127 copies were sold.

Mr. William Adams, F.R.C.S., Henrietta Street, senior surgeon Great Northern Central Hospital; Dr. George Herschell, M.D. Lond., of Finsbury Circus, physician to the West-end Hospital; Mrs. Honyman Brown, 73 Welbeck Street, matron of the hospital, and superintendent of the school; and Mr. Troad, electrician at the hospital, gave evidence in support of plaintiff's case, and in vindication of his reputation.

Mr. Finlay, for the defendants, urged that the review was no more than fair criticism. Plaintiff's publisher had invited it by sending the book to *Nature* to be reviewed, and this was tantamount to plaintiff's sending it himself. Dr. Little, a most competent writer, wrote this review, which was truthful and fair, and, instead of injuring, had actually promoted the sale of the book. The book was not in its structure a scientific book. It was a reproduction of certain lectures at the school, and the Holloway allusion was not intended to be offensive.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., editor of *Nature*, stated that his custom was to send books for review to a competent critic, and to ask that person if he could not review them himself to recommend a critic. He had followed his usual course in this case.

Dr. Arthur S. Eccles said he agreed with the review, and gave his reasons for so doing. The book was an inferior one. It was difficult to define, off-hand, massage, but he would describe it as "a series of manipulations for the stimulation of lymphatic and nervous circulation." As to the spleen, he admitted, in cross-examination, that Marshall, Huxley, Carpenter, and others had written on it, and Marshall had stated that it might be extirpated in animals. Huxley was a very great authority, but his was not the most modern writing upon the matter. Other high authorities had expressed like opinions, he believed; he had stated what his own was. In a casual mention of the saliva he would not expect an exhaustive account of it.

Mr. John Thistleton, maker of electrical and other apparatus to certain London hospitals, said he saw no novelty in plaintiff's battery; it was rather a step backwards.

Mr. J. F. Little, M.B. Camb., M.R.C.P. Lond., &c., of Welbeck Street, the writer of the review, said he did not know the plaintiff. He read the book carefully, part of it twice over. In America he saw Dr. Mitchell's treatment of his patients. On his return he was invited to explain this to others in this country; he did so. He had also letters from Dr. Charcot, in Paris. He justified the statements in the review, one by one. By "the great Holloway" passage he meant that Holloway was a philanthropist believing greatly in his inventions, like plaintiff. His whole review was con-

ceived in an ironical vein. He meant that plaintiff was such a great man that he could not compare him to anyone else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Greene: His Cambridge qualification was acquired only last year. He had other qualifications over twenty years. He had been asked to train for massage. His school was at No. 60 Welbeck Street, plaintiff's at 73 Welbeck Street. He called his "a class." He had never written for *Nature* before. He had reviewed Schreiber in the *Practitioner*. He meant ironically that plaintiff was a philanthropist like, but less than, Holloway. Holloway was not looked down upon. He intended nothing offensive, nor that plaintiff was puffing unprofessionally. He did send in the words charging the book as being "unrivalled in the puff direct and the puff oblique;" but that had been excised by the editor, as also other passages (upon "the egoism of the author," and his copious "use of italics," here read out by his Lordship). He did not impute that plaintiff was puffing himself, but his school.

Dr. L. Brunton, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), &c., who had recommended Mr. Little for this review, said he quite agreed with the review. The importance of the return of venous blood plaintiff's book did not seem to understand, and it was so written and illustrated as to be likely to mislead nurses. Marshall, in his work on physiology, whom plaintiff himself cited as an authority, asserted the important action of the saliva; and as to the spleen, that it had important functions, and helped to form new blood, &c. The real inventor of massage was Dr. Metzger, of Amsterdam. Dr. Mathews Duncan only censured the abuse of the word "hysteria."

In cross-examination by Mr. Greene witness said he was taught massage by a woman taught under Dr. Playfair, as far as her powers went, then by a trained Swede in 1884, not since. More massage was done now, and not so well done. He had authorised proceedings against plaintiff for infringement of his copyright in an illustration.

In re-examination.—Plaintiff outshone Holloway in abusing his competitors, though Holloway did not abuse Cockle.

Mr. Finlay, addressing the jury, pointed out that the editor's excision of the parts omitted was cogent evidence of defendants' *bona fides*. It was vital for the purity and usefulness of medical literature that it should be free and protected; critics should differentiate plainly and sharply between a genuine scientific treatise and one published for the puffing of the author's school. Defendants had a right and a duty to the profession to criticise, as they had, fairly and truly plaintiff's book.

Mr. H. D. Greene, in reply, pointed out that this review exceeded the bounds of fair criticism, and contravened the rule laid down in the case of *Wheeler v. Ruskin* (*The Times*, November 26, 1878)—that critics must not make criticism a veil for personal attacks. The real meaning of the review of this rival massagier was—"Come, not to the school at No. 73, but to that at No. 60 Welbeck Street." It was, under the guise of independent criticism, the covert assault of a rival upon a competitor.

His lordship, in summing up, quoted the language of Chief Justice Cockburn in the case of *Strauss v. Francis* (35 *L. J.*, Q.B. 133), a case not dissimilar to this—that a man who publishes a book challenges praise, and must abide by it if the criticism of it is adverse; and that if literature was to be free, so must criticism, provided always that the critic wrote fairly, unactuated by any private or malicious intention. This review was, doubtless, stinging and severe; but it was for the jury to say whether it was in their opinion libellous.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff—damages one farthing.

Mr. Bray, on behalf of the defendants, asked for costs, but the learned judge refused. Each side will therefore pay their own costs.

THE *Kew Bulletin* for May contains notes on Persian *Zalil* (*Delphinium Zalil*, Aitchison and Helmsley), with plate; Tasmanian woods; lily flowers and bulbs used as food in China; P'u-êrh tea, a peculiar tea which is supposed to be allied to Assam tea, but is used in the province of Yunan, south-west China, for its medicinal and invigorating properties, especially as an aid to digestion after meals; and a note on short-podded yam beans. A list of the staffs of the Government Botanic Gardens at home and abroad is included in the number.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 30.

A FAIR amount of business has been transacted this week, and in the private market a considerable number of articles are quoted higher, although the drug auctions to-day passed off extremely quietly. As regards chemicals and metals, sulphate of copper and star antimony have advanced considerably, while acetate of lead, glycerine, and tartaric acid also are firmer. Sulphur is scarce, and refined camphor maintains its high price. Most of the soda salts are lower, and quinine is also again obtainable at some reduction. In drugs there have been advances, more or less pronounced, in quassia, Cape aloe, Calabar beans, opium, Tonquin beans, vanilla, senna, fine rhubarb and condurango; but civet, tolu balsam, cascara sagrada, ordinary cardamoms, gum benjamin, gamboge, cumin seed, cowhage, musk, ipeeaecuanha, ordinary rhubarb, and cod-liver oil have all declined in a greater or less degree. In drysalteries, spices, &c., the week has witnessed higher rates for second Calcutta castor oil (firsts being easy), China galls, block gambier, shellac, Penang isinglass, fine cinnamon, cassia, Jamaica ginger, cottonseed oil, and petroleum, and only a few articles, such as pot and pearl ashes, ordinary cinnamon, rape oil, and Bombay isinglass, are lower in price.

PROPOSED NEW SALE-CONDITIONS FOR SHELLAC.—At the conclusion of the drysalteries auctions on Tuesday Mr. S. Figgis called attention to the question of the sale conditions of Shellac. His hearers, he said, were all aware that this was a matter which of late had excited a good deal of attention, both among the members of the trade present in that room and those not represented there. It was also a matter of general knowledge that the question has been referred to the standing Shellac Committee of the L.S.P.B.A. [see *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, February 23]. That committee, after meeting several times, had now come to the following conclusions, the adoption of which they recommended to the trade and to the General Produce Brokers' Association:—

1. That Shellac (second orange) for forward delivery shall be sold on a standard sample, to be made up to T.N. quality, and in no other way.

2. That each month an arbitration shall be held on all parcels tendered for delivery by three brokers, to be selected from among the following:—Messrs. Clement Colman, R. Dalton (Dalton & Young), S. Figgis (Lewis & Peat), — Green (Brookes & Green), H. Hart (H. B. Hart & Co.), — Hovil (King & Hovil), Horace Johnson (Johnson, Rolls & Co.), — Marshall (Marshall & French), H. F. Mousarrat, — Reynolds (Reynolds & Sellers), and S. M. Wilson (May, Malcolm & Co.).

The three brokers who are to act as arbitrators to be chosen each month by the chairman of the Shellac Committee, with the understanding that one of the committee is to act as a permanent secretary, for the purpose of sending out the necessary notices, hastening, if necessary, the decision of the arbitrators, &c.

3. That tenders for delivery shall be made by the first sellers not later than the 15th of the month, and by subsequent sellers not later than the 20th of the month named for delivery.

4. That the award shall be issued by the arbitrators immediately after the conclusion of the arbitration.

5. That where weight-notes are issued they shall be issued before 3 o'clock on Wednesday, or where deposit and difference is collected before 3 o'clock on the Friday.

6. That as regards the quantity of shellac tendered in fulfilment of contract the present margin of 5 per cent. shall be altered to: "From 98 to 102 cases for each contract of

100 cases," which will practically mean that the object of getting 100 cases tendered would be accomplished.

7. That the terms of payment and prompt shall in future be one month for all delivery-contracts, the settling day to be the second Wednesday of the month following that of the delivery, with an allowance of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on amounts prepaid. Weight-notes and deposits on delivery contracts to be abolished.

8. The fee for arbitration to be one guinea for every tender up to 100 cases, every 100 cases tendered to be regarded as a separate contract. If, for instance, an arbitration takes place on a contract for 500 cases, the fee will be 5*l.* 5*s.* This fee to be paid by the sellers.

A valuable suggestion, Mr. Figgis also remarked, had reached him that morning from a quarter not connected with the committee, which was to the effect that all allowances should be of the nature of a percentage on the price of the shellac contracted for. This, he would add, was not a recommendation of the committee, and he merely gave publicity to it, as he thought it a valuable one.

In conclusion, the speaker drew attention to the fact that, notwithstanding these rules, if adopted, would be binding upon the whole of the trade, anyone would be at liberty, as before, to appeal upon any point to the General Produce Brokers' Association. He hoped that the proposed rules would be acceptable to both buyers and sellers.

In answer to Mr. Hovil (King & Hovil) Mr. Figgis stated that it was proposed to put the new rules in force on October 1, with the commencement of the new season—"when there will be no crop," he added, as a happy afterthought, which set his audience laughing.

Mr. Horace Johnson proposed, and Mr. Hovil seconded, that the new rules should come into force at once as regards the public sales, but Mr. Marshall, amid some dissent, expressed his belief that such a course would not be fair to those who had now bought without being aware of the proposed innovation.

Mr. Figgis thought it would be unwise to make changes of so drastic and radical a character without having amply considered them. They had better, perhaps, think the matter over, and come to a final decision at a subsequent meeting. For forward delivery, as already pointed out, there would be no weight-notes at all, and only one month's prompt, and with the probability that the Bank Rate would never again be above 2*½* or 3 per cent.—(laughter)—there would be every inducement to take up the goods without delay. The proceedings then closed.

THE death is reported this week of Mr. W. H. Cole, the founder of the firm of W. H. Cole & Co., American merchants and bankers, of 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C. Some forty years ago Mr. Cole was a retail chemist in Holborn, his business being subsequently transferred to the firm of Burgess, Willows & Francis, now Burgess, Willows & Butler, whose present premises occupy almost the same site as Mr. Cole's old shop.

ALOES.—*Capo* aloes have been very much inquired for, and it is generally reported that for good bright hard quality 27*s.* per cwt. has been paid, an advance of 5*s.* per cwt. since the last auctions. At to-day's sales only a few odd cases were offered, mostly very common quality mixed with sand and stones. For these an offer of 3*s.* per cwt. was refused. One case soft and drossy aloes brought 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The only variety of *East Indian* aloes for which there is a really good demand, but which offers rather sparingly, is fine bright Zanzibars. Only a few parcels of socotrines were offered at the auctions, but they contained nothing of any note. Of *Curaçao* 317 packages were offered, all of ordinary to medium quality, and nearly the whole of this supply sold at fairly good prices; fair brown liver, 33*s.*; dark to medium, 21*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d.*; good bright *Capey*, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; ordinary, 15*s.*; common red overheated, 7*s.* to 10*s.*; coarse to fair brown gourds, 17*s.* to 24*s.* per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—Four tins were offered at auction to-day and three of these sold, white of fair flavour, but peculiar appearance at 66*s.*, fair grey 52*s.*, ordinary black and dull 11*s.* per oz. The fourth tin contained about 50 oz. of a grey substance described as ambergris powderings.

ANISE.—Fine *Lerant* seed is obtainable at 26*s.* per cwt. now. At auction 40 bags *Spanish* were bought in at 35*s.* per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—Star antimony has suddenly advanced very considerably, and business has been done, we hear, at 55*l.* per ton on the spot, while for forward delivery 54*l.* has been paid. To day from 55*l.* to 58*l.* is asked on the spot, according to make.

BALSAMS. The position of *Copaiba* appears without change. At to-day's sales 6 barrels thick Maranham of fairly good colour were bought in, 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb. being suggested as the price. The parcel of adulterated balsam to which we referred last week is said to be *Angostura* balsam which has been sent from Hamburg back to New York, and is there now, or was so until recently. *Peru* dull, and 4*s.* per lb. asked for fair quality. Of *Tolu* 28 cases sold without reserve to-day, at some slight decline, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for good quality, and 9*½**d.* for inferior.

BLEACHING-POWDER lower for the week, but closing steadily at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* on the Tyne, and 8*l.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* London.

BUCHU.—Six bales were sold to-day "without reserve" at very low prices: Long greenish, of good flavour but very stalky, at 2*½**d.*, declining to 1*¾**d.*; round greenish yellow at 2*¼**d.* per lb.

CAFFEINE.—The pure *Alkaloid* is now obtainable at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and the *Citrate* at 1*s.* less.

CALABAR BEANS.—Contrary to expectation there has been a further advance in the price of this article, and from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. is now quoted.

CALUMBA.—Only 190 bags were offered at to-day's sales, and steady prices were obtained for part of these. It seems not impossible that the demand for one or two other bitter drugs may affect this article. Small to medium yellow mixed but slightly wormy root sold at 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; greyer coloured but sound at 12*s.* per cwt. Good yellow but small root was bought in at 25*s.* per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—At the close of last week fully 500 tubs *Japan* camphor, partly landing, partly to arrive, were reported sold at 95*s.* to 96*s.*, c.i.f. terms, landing weights, while since then 250 tubs *Japan* for arrival have sold at 98*s.*, c.i.f. terms. There has been an arrival of 61 tubs from Hong Kong. At Hong Kong on April 24 a supply of camphor coming forward from Japan was very small, while of Formosa camphor there was nothing to be had. *Refined* camphor remains very firm at last week's quotations.

CANARY SEED is reported to have been somewhat more active lately, though prices, especially for ordinary qualities, have not improved. *Morocco* and *Spanish* seed keep steady at 42*s.* to 45*s.* and up to 64*s.* for fine qualities respectively, and these varieties are said to be rather sparingly offered. *Dutch* seed 36*s.* to 41*s.*, *Turkish* 37*s.* to 44*s.*, according to quality.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fourteen cases bold tops, well dried, though rather grey in colour, sold cheaply at 3*d.* to 3*½**d.* per lb., and small damaged dust tops at 2*d.* per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—*Chinese* flies are exceedingly dull of sale, and only 10*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. was offered at the auctions for fair quality, but owners would not accept that. Two casks (473) good bright *Russian* flies are limited too high—4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. to find buyers at present.

CARAWAY SEED.—Of *Dutch* caraway, considerable quantities have been bought up, it is said, for speculative purposes, and it is claimed that the cultivation is being greatly curtailed owing to the unremunerative character of the crop during the last season. *Russian* caraway dull at 17*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—At to-day's auctions 171 packages cardamoms were offered; 118 of these sold at irregular rates, full prices—and towards the end of the sales a slight advance—being obtained for good lots, but ordinary and medium grades are a trifle easier. The following are the prices paid:—*Ceylon Malabar*: good medium heavy round pale, 2*s.* 2*d.*; slightly smaller ditto, 2*s.*; small to medium yellow mixed, 1*s.* 7*d.*; very small round pale, 1*s.* 3*d.*; grey split and brownish, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.*; brown, dull and specky, 8*d.*; very

small warty yellow, 4d. per lb. *Mysore*: fine heavy medium to bold pale, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.; medium palish, 2s. 2d.; medium to bold brown mixed, 1s. 10d.; small to medium pale, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 8d.; small grey pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; brown specky and split, 10½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. *Mangalore*: *MMM* brand (no samples shown) held at 3s. 3d. per lb. Three bags (504 lbs.) bold wild cardamoms, imported *via* *Aden*, were bought in at 1s. per lb. There were no bids. *Seeds* sold at 1s. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The exports of cardamoms from Ceylon are falling off, and the Colombo market is reported firm by the last mail advices. The figures between October 1 and May 2 are: 1888-89, 201,476 lbs.; 1887-88, 225,285 lbs.; 1886-87, 231,579 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There has been a heavy drop in the price at to-day's auctions, when 9 bales were sold at the following rates:—Good genuine bark, mixed with rather dark quilly pieces (12½ cwts.), at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; and dark mossy Oregon quills, at 1s. per lb. This sudden decline from 3s. per lb., which was the price quoted privately, appears to have been a general surprise. For arrival 70s. to 75s. per cwt. is quoted.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—In spite of the almost hopeless position of the article, if statistics count for anything, there has been some speculation in it recently, and 21s. per cwt. is reported to have been paid for good quill.

CASTORUM.—One box of fair "thirds" brought 38s. per lb. to day.

CINCHONA.—At to-day's auctions several packages of *Huanco* bark, imported *via* *Hamburg*, sold at 6½d. to 9d. for thin and broken to fair quill; good flat *Maracaibo* was bought in at 9d. per lb., dull mossy split *Loara* quill at 1s. 6d., and *Lima* at 3½d. per lb. Small flat *Calisaya* sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. The exports from Java to all parts in the periods between July 1 and March 31 have been as follows:—

	1888-9	1887-8	1886-7	1885-6
Government Bark ..	Amst. lbs.	558,712	511,823	591,600
Private		2,782,322	2,181,265	1,234,753
Total		3,341,034	2,693,088	1,735,353
" .. English lbs.		3,675,137	2,962,393	1,9,9,983
				1,268,436

The shipments from Ceylon between October 1 and May 2 have been:—1888-9, 7,007,389 lbs.; 1887-8, 6,693,475 lbs.; 1886-7, 8,813,458 lbs. Recent telegrams from Colombo, however, state that the shipments up to that date were only about equal to last season's.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly auctions held on Monday were exceptionally light, comprising only 1,505 bales quill, and 275 bags chips. There was a very good demand indeed, for the better grades of quill cinnamon, which generally realised from 2d. to 3d. per lb. advance, and also for chips. Common third and fourth class quills, however, sold at some decline. About 1,270 packages, all told, were disposed of at the following rates:—*Ceylon* quill, fine and extra firsts, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.; ordinary to good ditto, 7½d. to 1s. per lb.; extra fine seconds, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; low to fine ditto, 7d. to 1s. per lb.; thirds, common to very fine, 6½d. to 1s. 3d.; fourths, 5½d. to 11d. per lb. *Tellieherry* quill, firsts and seconds, 8d. to 8½d.; broken, 5d. to 6½d. per lb.; *Chips*, broken to good quillings, 4½d. to 6d.; ordinary, 2½d. per lb.

CIVET.—Four horns were disposed of to-day at 8s. 6d. per oz. It is said that 9s. per oz. had been paid recently in the private market.

COCA LEAVES.—Eleven bales good bright green but broken leaves were shown to-day, and bought in at 1s. per lb. A parcel of 150 packages of what are returned as "cocoa leaves" have passed Southampton in transit from Bahia, in Brazil.

CONDURANGO is reported dearer from Germany, and said to be in very brisk demand. It is claimed that no fresh supplies are expected for some considerable time. At to-day's auctions 9 bales bold dark woody branches were bought in at 6d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Four cases small but good pale *Cyprus* apple were bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—On the spot scarcely anything at all is being offered, and prices have advanced to 25l. 10s. per ton. For forward delivery holders are also

rather firm. It is said that this sudden advance, which was quite unexpected, is due not so much to the position of the metal as to a demand for the sulphate for the purpose of destroying blight in vines.

COWHAGE.—The 16 tins referred to in our last report were again shown to-day, and the owner would now be willing to accept lower rates, from 7d. to 1s. per oz., according to degree of purity; but there were no bids.

CROTON SEED.—Seven bags small dark Ceylon sold to-day at 9s. 6d. per cwt. Two bags (140) croton-seed bark from Venezuela in bold thin pale yellow pieces were withdrawn.

CUBEBS.—Seven bags partly good small shrivelled, partly spurious mixed, dusty and stalky berries were bought in at 25l. per cwt., 23l. being asked. The exports from Java for the nine months ending March 31 have been 318 piculs, including 144 piculs recently landed at Marseilles.

CUMIN SEED.—Several parcels *Malta* seed were shown and bought in at from 25s. per cwt. upwards, but holders generally seem anxious to sell, and would probably accept lower rates.

CUTTLEFISH.—Fifteen cases good pale bone from *Bombay* sold at 5d. per lb., while for dark and small *Mogadore* 3d. per lb. was refused.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Before the auctions it was stated that there had been a fair number of orders, which had been executed privately at 11½d. per lb. for fair *Russian*, and 1s. 6d. per lb. for good *Spanish* ergot, but at the sales there was no animation whatever, and several lots were bought in. For good Spanish 1s. 4d. per lb. would be accepted.

FENUGREEK SEED.—Of 50 bags good *Mogadore* 10 were sold at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

GALLS.—There has been a further rise in *Chinese* galls, an offer of 64s. per cwt. having been refused for a parcel on the spot, while 58s. 6d., "c.i.f. terms," has been paid for delivery to *Hamburg*. Mail advices say that the stock of galls at *Shanghai* on April 23 had become concentrated into the hands of a few firm holders, who will not sell unless at an advance. We also hear that as much as 67s. 6d. has been paid on the spot, but have not been able to confirm that rumour. There has also been a good demand for white *Bassorah* galls at 42s. 6d. per cwt.

GAMBoge.—Of 39 cases offered to-day nearly two-thirds were sold at slightly lower prices. Rather cakey and ricey pipe, fair orange fracture, brought 11l. to 11l. 2s. 6d.; loose pipe, ordinary fracture, discoloured, 9l. 15s.; fair to good pickings, 9l. 5s. to 9l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN ROOT sold at 16s. per cwt. for 9 bales of good quality.

GLYCERINE.—This week the market is reported steadier for refined glycerine, at 64l. to 65l. for double distilled, s.g. 1:260, with a good deal of speculative inquiry.

GUM ARABIC.—As regards East Indian varieties the London market remains very quiet, and prices for the moment are still depressed. *Aden* sorts are offered rather liberally at irregular prices. At the auctions 28 bags *Australian* sold at 63s. for fine palish red drop; 40s. to 39s. 6d. for good glassy red drop; 20s. to 31s. 6d. for more or less blocky. Good amber *Cape* drop, 6l. 12s. 6d.; good pale *Turkey* siftings, 11l. 10s. per cwt. *Gehzireh* and *Talea* gums can only be quoted nominally. The Liverpool market remains steady, with a retail demand at unchanged prices.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—Two consignments, together 172 cases, have arrived from *Bombay* this week.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Of 164 cases offered to-day only 57 sold, after considerable pressure, at a decline of fully 5s. per cwt., good *Sumatra* seconds, strong flavour, pale almondly hearts but red borders, 8l. 2s. 6d.; inferior seconds, dull and false-packed, and with little flavour, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; fair ordinary centred thirds, 4½ false packed, 97s. 6d. to 5l. per cwt. Of *Palembang* gum 17 cases good brown almondly in small tins sold very cheaply at 57s. 6d. to 59s.; low woody resin to dull thirds, 24s. to 35s. per cwt. No *Siam* gum was offered to-day.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Two cases of the resin, which sold at

7½d. per lb. at the last sales were now again offered, but they are now held at 3s. per lb.

GUM KINO.—Nineteen cases good small black grain are quoted at 2s. 4d. per lb.

GUM MASTIC has advanced on the Smyrna market in consequence of the alleged determination of the owners of the trees to restrict the crop by tapping only part of the trees.

GUM MYRRH very neglected. Good pale sorts were bought in at 85s. to-day; bold bright selected at 7l. per ewt.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* honey sold at about previous prices to-day. Thin liquid palish to red, 36s. to 32s. : brown, 30s. 6d. to 30s.; and dull darkish, 27s. 6d. to 26s. per ewt. Forty-six bottles (107 lbs.) apparently good liquid *Jamaica* sold very cheaply at 5d. per bottle. In Liverpool *Chilian* honey of the first pile and *Cuba* honey have been inquired for, and sales of the latter variety at 27s. per ewt. are reported. The last *Chilian* steamer brought 391 barrels.

IODINE and the iodides remain firmly held at 9d. per oz. for *Crude*; 13s. to 13s. 3d. per lb. for *Resublimed*; and 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. for *Iodide of potassium*.

IPECACUANHA.—Seventy-nine packages were catalogued for sale to-day, but only three were sold, as the holders are unwilling to make concessions, and the buyers seem equally unprepared to pay the high rates demanded. Good rather stout annulated root sold at 7s. 6d., very thin woody at 6s., fair, but damaged, at 7s. 2d. per lb. We noticed a few serons to be rather false packed with woody stems.

ISINGLASS.—Auctions were held on Tuesday, at which 459 packages were offered, of which about 250 sold at irregular rates. *Penang*, forming nearly one-half of the supply sold, was from 1d. to 3d. dearer for good to fine leaf, which brought 3s. 4d. to 4s. per lb., and steady for other grades; fair to fine tongue, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb. Ordinary to good *Saigon* leaf, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 8d. per lb. *Bombay* generally lower: Good bladder, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; dark to good pipe, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; common to good bright purse, 9d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. *Brazil* dull, except tongue, which brought very high rates: Fair brown to fine pale tongue, 2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; ordinary to fine lump, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

JALAP.—For five bales small tubers 7d. per lb. is required.

KOLA NUTS.—A parcel of 25 lbs. good hard *Grenada* (W.I.) kola nts sold well at 10½d. per lb.

LEAD (ACETATE).—German reported the turn stiffer at 21s. 6d. per ewt. f.o.b. Hamburg, or 22s. 6d. to 23s. in London. White British sugar of lead is quoted at the rate of 26s. 6d.; grey at 21s. 6d. per cwt.

LIME JUICE.—Privately 90 puncheons West Indian lime juice are said to have been sold a few days ago at 1s. per gallon, but at the auctions 1s. 2d. per gallon was still the prevailing quotation.

MATICO.—Thirty-nine bags of various qualities, from dark brown and dull mixed to fair greenish, were bought in at 6d. to 10d. per lb.

MEDICINAL HERBS.—Attention is called to the fact that, while the cultivation of certain botanic drugs—such as fenugreek, for instance—has greatly increased in Germany during the last few years, the gathering of wild-growing herbs is being abandoned in many districts owing to the increase in the number of factories there which offer more profitable employment to the population. A number of wild flowers and herbs, therefore, are not likely, it is said, to again fall to the low rates of a few years ago. Meanwhile the crops are arriving on the markets in Germany this season earlier than usual. *Flores Lamii* appear to be very plentiful, and so are German chamomiles, which are being freely offered.

MERCURIALS.—All are held steadily at the prices quoted last week, viz. on the basis of 3s. 4d. per lb. for *Calomel*. At to-day's auctions 19 cases Chinese *Vermilion*, "Yon Woi" chop, unworked, were bought in at 2s. 8d. per lb.

MORPHIA.—Up to the present the makers are still offering at 4s. 9d. per oz., but if opium should continue to improve they may soon have to raise their price.

MUSK.—Although fairly large quantities of *Tongquin* musk were shown at to-day's auctions (23 tins of the first pile alone), there is no disposition to purchase, and if holders should wish to realise, they would have to face a considerable decline. Fine small to very bold dry pods, well trimmed, blue skin and underskin, were bought in at 80s. per oz. (74s. being refused), and another parcel was bought in without mention of price. Third pile, dry, but very skinny and untrimmed, false packed, 20s. refused. One tin medium to bold juicy *Cubardine* sold at 20s. per oz. Trimmings, 1s. 2d. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—Sixty-two bags fine even pale silky *Cochin* sold well, at 11s. 3d. per ewt.; small grey [damaged seeds from *Colombo*, at 7s. per ewt.

OIL (CASTOR).—In Liverpool *Calcutta* seconds have remained firm at 3½d. per lb., while for good *Madras* the same price has been paid. At to-day's auctions 30 cases fair first *Calcutta* sold very cheaply at 3½d. per lb., in fact this variety has all along been comparatively cheap. Other holders, however, still hold at 4d. per lb.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The Finmarken fishing has yielded a very good result indeed, and there does not appear to be any demand for good oil just at present.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star anise* held rather firmly at 5s. 11d. to 6s. per lb. for unworked. The last China mail reports an improved demand for the oil at Maeao. For *Cajuput* oil of good quality 3s. 4d. per bottle is wanted. Several lots of *Cinnamon* oil were shown to-day, but no sales were made. *Cinnamon* bark and leaf oils have been exported from Ceylon in very small quantities only this year, the figures between October 1 and May 2 being:—1888-9, 27,683 oz.; 1887-8, 97,463 oz.; 1886-7, 45,942 oz. *Cassia* oil fairly steady at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. In China on April 23 the market was firm with very small stocks, and no further supplies expected until the end of May. *Lemongrass* quiet at 1½d. to 1¾d. per oz. At auction 50 cases sold at the former price. *Nutmeg* oil, fine white, 5d. per oz. Ten cases *Citronella* sold at 5d. per oz., the same price as at the last auctions. The shipments of this oil from Ceylon between October 1 and May 2 have been 1888-9, 7,858,396 oz.; 1887-8, 5,478,174 oz.; 1886-7, 4,934,682 oz. American *Peppermint* is quite dead at 13s. nominally for H.G.H. The usual "bear" circular of one of the principal American speculators, which appeared this year rather earlier than usual, does not seem to have influenced the market at all.

OILS (VARIOUS).—The following are the current quotations:—*Cocoonut* oil remains almost without business at 24l. 10s. to 25l. for Ceylon on the spot, and 22l. 10s. "c.i.f." for arrival. *Cochin*, 26l. 10s. to 27l. 10s. spot; *Mauritius*, 25l. 10s. to 25l. 15s. *Cottonseed* oil has advanced to 25l. to 26l. 15s. for refined, and 23l. for crude on the spot. Liverpool refined steady at 26s. per ewt. *Linseed* oil steady at 20l. 2s. 6d. to 20l. 7s. 6d. on the spot. *Olive* oil very slow, Spanish and Messina at 34l. to 34l. 10s. *Mogadore* at 31l. 5s. French eating oils firmly held. A much larger quantity than usual will be required in France as the sardine catch has been exceptionally heavy. *Palm* oil steady at 24l. to 25l. for fine *Lagos*. *Petroleum* oil has been active at some slight advance for American in all positions, spot 5½d. to 5¾d., September-December, 6½d. to 6¾d. Russian oil spot, 5½d., June 5½d. to 5¾d., September-December 5½d. *Rapeseed* easier at 26l. 10s. to 26l. 15s. on the spot; refined 28l. In Liverpool refined *Stettin* oil firm at 30s. 6d. per cwt. *Turpentine* steady for American spirits, 33s. to 33s. 3d. per cwt.

OPIUM.—Unfavourable crop reports still come in from different quarters, and business continues brisk for speculative, as well as, to some extent, for consuming purposes. Good to fine *Soft shipping* (*Malatia*) is held at 15s. to 15s. 6d.; *Druggists' "seconds"* at 9s. 6d. : first at 10s. 6d. per lb. paid, and now 11s. asked. *Persian* opium is practically out of the market at present, and there are no sellers. Reports from Smyrna, dated May 15, call the market firm and still advancing, but the estimates of the coming crop in Asia Minor are very divergent, as usual, some placing the expected minimum at 4,000, others as high as 6,000 cases. On May 15 the stock at Constantinople, Smyrna, and in the interior of Asia Minor was estimated at 2,000 cases. From the Salonica district the reports of the growing crop are favourable, and gathering about to begin.

ORRIS ROOT.—There have been several small arrivals lately. At auction 7 serous dull brown *Mogadore* sold at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

PHOSPHORUS.—Fairly steady at the recent reduction to 1s. 11d. per lb. for sticks, and 1s. 10d. per lb. for wedges; but *amorphous* is again 1d. lower, 3s. 1d. per lb. being now the price.

POTASH SALTS.—First Montreal *potashes*, lower and dull, at 21s. 9d. to 22s. per cwt. *Pearlashes*, 32s. to 33s. per cwt. *Bichromate*, quiet, at 4½d. per lb. *Chlorate of potash* is in rather limited demand, and cannot be quoted over 4½d. per lb. on the spot. *Yellow Prussiate*, scarce and firmly held at 6½d. to 7d. per lb. according to brand. *Red prussiate*, 1s. 7d. per lb.

QUASSIA WOOD has suddenly advanced by about 30 to 40 per cent. A fortnight ago fair quality logs could be had at 6s. 5s., but since then 10s. to 12s. per ton has been paid, and 14s. is asked, while for chips 20s. is required. There is practically nothing here at present, as the low prices which have ruled so long have discouraged shipments. The demand which has caused the rise is for the washing of the hop plants, to free them from insects.

QUICKSILVER has been firm this week at unaltered prices in the first hand, viz. 8s. 10s., and at 8s. 4s. 6d. in second hand.

QUININE.—The market must again be quoted lower, and we hear, and there is not much reason to disbelieve the report, that 2,000 of second-hand B & S were sold at 11½d. per oz. this week, while others talk of a transaction at 11½d. per oz. spot. A sale of 20,000 oz. of the same brand is said to have been made at 1s. per oz. for forward delivery. The B & S agents would probably also submit offers at 1s. per oz. The other makers' quotations are uncertain.

RHUBARB.—We notice the arrival, this week, of 47 cases per *Ganges* from China, and also of another lot of 21 cases. At to-day's auctions 167 cases were offered, and partly sold at somewhat irregular prices; some of the best lots were, perhaps, a shade dearer, but other qualities were scarcely so firm as they have been. *Shensi*: Fine round druggist's root, three-fourths even fracture, 3s. refused; good heavy small to medium round canary coat, half good pinky fracture, half dark, 2s. 5d.; small round druggist's root, greyish coat, half grey, half fair fracture, slightly wormy, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; small to medium round wormy, half grey pinky, half dark and spongy fracture, 1s. 1d.; fair small to medium flat, half good pinky fracture, 1s. 8d.; fair but spongy pickings, 9d.; common old wormy, 3d. to 4d. per lb. *Canton*: Fair fracture, wormy, flat, 1s. 3d.; common black wormy, partly 1878 import, 5½d. to 8d. *Shensi*: *High-dried* fair round, but wormy medium to bold, 1s. 3d.; small to medium rather fair coat, flat, good fracture, 9d. to 10d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—A few parcels sold at low prices, but without alteration. *Grey Jamaica*: Sound, 1s. 6d.; damaged, 1s. 4d. Good *red native*, 1s.; common, 6d. per lb. Five bales fair brown *Hemidesmus* root from Madras were offered at 4d. per lb., but there were no buyers.

SCAMMONY.—In Smyrna the stock is almost exhausted, but the new crop is expected to arrive on the market towards the end of June.

SENEGA flat at 2s. 2d. per lb. for good quality; an offer of 2s. 1d. per lb. was refused in sale to day.

SENNA.—*Alexandrian* senna is held above the ideas of buyers. For four cases medium grey leaf, Mecca character, 1s. 2d. per lb. is required. Of *Tinnevelly* senna fine grades are completely wanting, and high rates are obtainable for anything at all presentable. To-day 3½d. to 4d. per lb. was paid for fair greenish medium to bold rusty leaf; 2½d. for dull slightly damaged; and 1½d. per lb. for ordinary black mixed. We have received 80 bales *Tinnevelly* senna from India this week.

SHELLAC.—The market closed last week with a dull tone, so far as the "ring" is concerned, while in the private market there had been a very moderate trade at 87s. for fine orange (ASSL), 65s. for fair second orange, and 51s. for garnet lac (AC). There were some rumours from Calcutta to the effect that the small crop which is gathered in the latter half of the year might be even less than usual, but

these reports appeared to have very little effect upon the market. The present week opened with small sales of TN in the "ring" at 66s. per cwt. for July. At the auctions on Tuesday, although 600 cases had been announced a few days previously, the actual supply was very small, consisting of only

	Cases	Cases
Orange lac ..	111	of which 111 were sold
Garnet ..	160	" 160 "
Button ..	4	" 4 "
	—	—
	275	275

A fair amount of competition was shown, and the whole was disposed of at an advance of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. on *Orange*, but slightly easier for *Garnet* lac; *Second orange*, good bright reddish, selling at 65s. to 66s.; dark and dull ditto at 63s. 6d.; *Garnet* AC, bold free, unworked, at 51s.; fair ditto, 50s. 6d.; another parcel, somewhat cakey, at 49s., rising to 49s. 6d.; and 10 cases dull cakey at 48s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt. Fair mixed second *Buttons* brought 75s. "subject." Late on Wednesday night, owing, it is alleged, to some demand for covering purposes, a better feeling set in, and sales have been made of TN at 67s. for June, 69s. for July and August, and AC garnet, July, at 53s. 6d. per cwt. The following are the prices in to-day's "ring":—

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Orange TN, sellers ..	68/	70/	69/	71/
buyers ..	66/	68/	68/	68/
Garnet AC, sellers ..	—	54/	56/	56/
buyers ..	—	52/	52/6	52/6

SODA SALTS.—*Ash* quoted at 1½d. London, and 1d. on Tyne. *Bicarbonate* steady at 5s. 2s. 6d. *Caustic* slow at 6s. 15s. for ercam, and 7s. for white 60-per-cent. *Crystals* somewhat easier at 49s. to 49s. 6d. here, and 41s. 6d. to 42s. on the Tyne. *Nitrate* still easing off, and now obtainable at 8s. 5s. to 9s., according to quality.

SPICES.—*Cloves*, dull. *Cochin Ginger*, slow and lower; bold cut (A), 57s. to 58s. 6d.; *Jamaica*, again higher, good common to middling, 66s. to 78s. 6d.; good medium to fine selected, 81s. 6d. to 120s. per cwt. *Cloves*, dull of sale, barely fair *Zanzibar*, 7½d. per lb. *Nutmegs* and *Mace*, quiet. *Pepper*, flat. *Pimento*, fine *Jamaica*, 2½d. per lb.

SULPHUR.—Scarce and firmly held, *flowers* at 8s. to 8s. 9d. per cwt., and *roll* at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt.

TEA.—The Congou market is steady, and lower grades, thanks to the operations of the Produce Clearing House, are firmer. There is, however, very little disposition to stock on the part of the trade generally, everyone being anxious to clear out remnants before new teas get much nearer. Congou for price, both black and red leaf, fetches 4½d., and the few remaining holders of better grades of first crop teas are waiting a little longer, hoping there may still be a better demand. New Newmake yet are slightly firmer, but there is no fine Newmakes to be had of the new crop, and 8½d. to 9d. is the outside price for the best of those offering. Capers are being offered freely, and medium sorts are easy, though teas for price are steady at 5½d. to 5½d. Green teas are very firm; good medium Young *Hysons* from 8d. to 11d. showing fully 1d. per lb. advance. Assams are in smaller supply this week, and the market is steady. The sales have received better attention, and consequently have gone less irregularly. Fair *Souchongs* and *Pekoe Souchongs* sold at 5d. on Monday, and useful *Pekoes* from 6½d. to 7½d. but it is not easy to follow these bargains in many cases with fresh stock of equal value. Ceylons are slightly dearer than last week for lower grades, and it has been impossible to buy such teas with fair whole leaf and good liquor from 5d. to 6d., as were to be had any quality in last week.

TONQUIN BEANS are very dear. Good small black *Pará* held at 4s.; good bold *Angostura*, 5s. 8d. per lb., bought in. For 4 barrels *Pará* beans in shell, 4d. per lb. was refused.

VANILLA.—Of 150 packages, only 44 were sold at an advance of fully 2s. per lb.; fine crystallised, 5½ by 7½ inches, 25s.; brown, 8 by 9 inches, 22s.; good fair, 6½ by 8½ inches, 16s. to 18s.; 4½ by 5½ inches, 13s. 6d.; smaller and common, down to low loose, 8s. 6d. to 4d. per lb.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

The Abuse of our Medical Charities—A Proposed Remedy.

SIR.—The present abuse of our medical charities is a recognised evil, while many proposals have been made to rectify it. I have shown (*British Medical Journal*, February 2, 1889) that in 1885, 130 London hospitals treated 50,935 in and 1,179,661 out patients, while the Poor Law authorities issued 114,958 orders for out-door medical relief—these last figures not including those who were treated at the workhouse infirmaries. In Liverpool, again, in 1885, 11,376 in and 244,831 out patients received treatment, while 54,548 were treated by the Poor Law. In Glasgow, Dr. J. Erskine has shown (*Glasgow Medical Journal*, November, 1886) that 10,177 in and 78,155 out patients received treatment in one year, while 54,548 were treated by the Poor Law.

I have shown lately that the "abuse rate" of our hospitals is about 50 per cent.—that is, of every 100 who apply 50 are ineligible. This present great abuse is partly due to the inaction of medical practitioners and chemists. If one asks, Where is there a system by which the wage-earner can obtain fair treatment for a fair fee? we must answer that no such system exists. He can go to the parish and become a pauper, or to the hospital and become an object of charity. He does not care for the "sixpenny dispensary," and he would rather avoid "the prescribing chemist." Nor can he—when ill and out of work—pay the usual medical fees. He may have his club, but then a tontine takes in only men of a certain calling, or a certain age, and of good health—all the others, women and children, young men and old, and the sick being unprovided for.

In order that any self-supporting plan for affording medical treatment to the wage-earning classes may succeed, it is imperative that the hospital authorities discontinue the present indiscriminate giving of aid to all who ask for it. Therefore these should meet and decide for whose use the medical charities exist. The general agreement seems to be that the out-patient departments should be for the sick poor who are making 25s. per week for man and wife, and 20s. for a single person. All others, except accident cases, should be refused treatment. In order to carry out this, inspectors should be appointed to see that the charity is not abused. Such a plan is in force in St. Bartholomew's and London Hospital.

It will be natural for the hospital authorities to ask, Supposing we turn away 50 per cent. of our out-patients, where are they to go? To meet this question I propose:—

1. That each town and city have a public medical service, the object of which is the providing medical treatment for that portion of wage-earners who are making from 20s. to 45s. per week.

2. That medical advice be given only on condition that immediate payments be made by the patient of, say, 2s. for the first, and 1s. for subsequent visits during the same illness; or 4s. per week, paid in one sum, and in advance, this last giving five visits in one week.

3. That the various chemists dispense each prescription at 4d. or 5d. each, this sum to be paid to the chemist by the patient. No prescription to be repeated without the doctor having advised the patient, as is now done in France. The

prescription to be retained by the chemist, but standard mixtures, drawn up by the doctors and chemists, to be used as much as possible. No medicine to be given without immediate payment. No prescription to be booked.

4. That each town be mapped out into districts, and that the doctors take a house, varying in rent from 25*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, where they shall treat the patients. The doctors to pay rent and taxes, and to arrange among themselves as to days and hours on which they will treat patients. Each doctor to take the fees made by him, but to arrange with the other doctors as to fees for assisting at operations, and the giving of anaesthetics. A man and wife to live rent free in each branch, the one acting as matron.

5. That no unqualified person act either as a medical practitioner or assist.

6. That a central board, composed of medical practitioners and chemists, draw up rules, arbitrate on debated points, and arrange as to the number of branches.

It will be seen from the above that such a public medical service would only take as patients those earning a certain wage, and those strong enough to walk to the branch, just as out-patient hospital patients now do. It would not supply medical aid at the homes of this class, nor arrange for a special scale of confinement fees. A scale for vaccination and surgical operations would be drawn up, while dental surgeons would be asked to co-operate and treat patients at their offices, owing to their heavy instrumental requirements, or, if they wish it, at the branch.

The one thing needed to make a public medical service a success is the hearty and honest co-operation of the hospital authorities. If these continue to give treatment free to all, then how can anyone expect people to pay for an article which they can get for nothing? As well might we expect a provident system to compete against the Poor Law.

I hope your various readers will carefully inquire into this proposal. All feel that the time has come for something to be done, and, this being so, the sooner action is taken the better. But if the hospital authorities enter into competition and supply doctors, nurses, and medicines free to those who can pay—much in the same way as one firm tries to run the other off by carrying goods free—then our efforts will fail. If this question were one of charity, then it would be different. It is to allow our medical charities to confine their work to the genuine sick poor; and to help others who wish to help themselves. It is truly lamentable to see the manner in which charitable medical relief is extending. New hospitals are springing up, old ones are being enlarged, while their annual reports state that they are "glad" to report an increase in the number of applicants. Thus self-help, self-respect, and self-support, and all those feelings which should be cultivated by a working-class community are being strangled, owing to this present indiscriminate giving of charity to almost every one who asks for it. This is happening at a time, too, when wages are increasing, foodstuffs becoming cheaper, and the hours of labour shorter. Therefore, if, after medical practitioners and chemists have shown themselves willing, our hospital authorities refuse to co-operate, an appeal can only be made to the public press, and, through it, to those who subscribe to our hospitals.

Lastly, in order to show that those who are too sick at home to allow their leaving it may be provided for, I think that a well-managed and public provident dispensary can easily supply such. Only this, that one cannot see how a provident dispensary is to be entirely self-supporting. The house-rent and taxes, coal and gas, drugs, salaries of dispenser and collector, and expenditure on printing, &c., use up so large a part of the income that scarcely anything is left for the medical staff. Therefore, I think that there must be a list of hon. subscribers, or the plan worked in Germany, where there is compulsory insurance against sickness and accident among wage-earners, and where the employer pays one penny for every twopence given by the employé, might be tried. At all events I find, taking the reports of 88 provident dispensaries in England, that the rate of pay for either a night or day visit to the doctor is only 4*½d.* Rather than perpetuate such a system of payment I think medical men would prefer to make a further call on their already badly-paid services. Another point is that the average wage-earner does not care to put his money into any scheme unless he is absolutely certain he will get it, or its value, back. Hence his objection to pay to a provident scheme while well, and

my desire to meet this objection by having a system where he can secure what he wants by making small immediate payments.

I shall be glad to answer any questions.

I am, yours, &c.,

Liverpool, May 21.

ROBERT R. RENTOUL.

Liq. Morphin. Hydrochl., B.P.

SIR,—During the past few months I have made several lots of liq. morph. hydrochlor., B.P., and have found that after each solution has been made about three weeks there appears a most objectionable odour. Each time I made it I adhered strictly to the B.P., and I have also used morph. hyd. made by both Morson and Merck. In the last solution I made I noticed that there was no fungoid growth, although the disagreeable odour was as strong as ever. This was made from Morson's morph. hydrochl.

Can you or any of the readers of your valuable journal give me any information of the cause of this, and how to prevent it? If so, I should be glad.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. T. (52/61.)

[We have asked Messrs. T. Morson & Son's opinion regarding the matter, and they write: "The spirit, and possibly the water, may have more to do with the development of the odour than the morphia. We have some by us that we know to have been made some months, and also some of quite recent date. There is a perceptible difference in the odour of the two samples, one smelling of the fresh spirit, while the other, though not objectionable in odour, smells as if a change had taken place in the spirit." This is corroborated by another authority, who says: "Liq. morph. hydrochl. which has been kept a very long time may develop a fungoid growth, which change is accompanied by a musty odour; but there ought not to be the least alteration in three weeks. The development of an objectionable odour points to impurity in one of the ingredients, most probably in the alcohol, seeing that two different brands of morphine were used with the same result. It would be an easy matter to make up small quantities of the liquor with and without alcohol, with and without acid, and observe the effects of keeping."]

Unguentum Metallorum.

Ung. zinci
" plumbi acet.
" hydrarg. ft.
Of each, p. aeq.

As prepared by me for Dr. Hasting Gilford's Reading Dispensary practice.

Erleigh Road, Reading, May 25. BOWMAN SMITH.

SIR,—Ung. metallorum is one of the ointments of the Aberdeen Pharmacopoeia, and is as follows:—

Ointment of acetate of lead	..	..	..	3j.
" nitrate of mercury	..	..	..	3j.
" zinc ..	..	..	..	3j.
Misc.				

Yours truly,
JAS. PIRIE.

Keith, N.B., May 25.

Zinc ointment, nitrate of mercury ointment, subacetate of lead ointment, equal parts.—Guy's. From Squire's "Pharmacopoeias of the London Hospitals."

Dover.

J. F. BROWN.

J. F. P. (59/17), Bonaccord (59/18), Max (59/9), Mr. J. W. Knowles (Leicester), Mr. W. H. Jones (Maelise Road, W.), Mr. C. S. Ashton, and others favour us with replies substantially as above. Mag. Carb. (60/15) gives ung. glyc. plumbi subacet. as one of the ingredients. Mr. R. Sheel (Low Fell) sends the following:—

Plumbi acetas
Ung. hydrarg. nitratis
" zinci
Vaselin. aa. partes aequales
Misc. secundum artem.

Mr. Martin Moralises on the Election.

SIR,—My time is usually very fully occupied, and it has been so much so during the current month that I have not replied to your communications of May 3 and May 4 until to-day, and I should not now trouble you had it not been that you appear to be disappointed at my reticence. As I have so rarely trespassed on your pages I shall be glad if you will accord me space to give you my reasons for not responding to your invitatious, and to make one or two comments upon events prominently alluded to in your journal.

I did not reply to your letter of May 3 asking me to advertise an election address in your pages for two reasons: (1) I doubted your assertion that your readers "form the bulk of the electoral constituency,"* and (2) because I did not think that any formulation of my views, which could be published in the shape of an address, would be of the least value as a guide to my fellow-members of the Society how to vote. On the question of elections generally, and of the pharmaceutical in particular, I happen to hold views somewhat at variance with the popular idea of which you claim to be the exponent. You appear to think that I am under some distinct obligation to those members of the Society who have by their votes recorded their conviction that out of the choiee they had the opportunity of making they have deemed me worthy to occupy a seat at the Council. On this point I join issue with you, and all those who agree with you. I acknowledge the compliment to my comparative fitness for the post which has been paid to me, but with that acknowledgment all obligation on my part ceases; and there remains responsibility and the prospect of hard work, which will absorb time, energy, and money, which the members of the Society at large, and those especially who kindly voted for me, will be under an obligation to me for spending in their service.

With regard to your circular letter of May 4, neither of the two reasons put forward in your issue of May 11 is correct. I do not get my opinions "ready formulated from the chair," or from any other source, but bring such capacity and intelligence as I possess to the careful study of every question which comes before the Council, and I form my opinions for myself. You are very fond of insulting Mr. Carteighe by describing him as an autoerat, and of taunting the members of the Council with being the "valiant henchmen of the President." I will not do you the injustice to suppose that you are so ignorant of the real facts of the case as this. You know perfectly well that, as the President and mouthpiece of the Councel, Mr. Carteighe may and does often put before the public the views of the majority of his colleagues, which may or may not previously have been his own views. I had the pleasure and the honour of knowing Mr. Carteighe and his work for many years before I had a seat at the Council-table; but I may tell you and all whom it concerns that my twelve months' work with him has greatly increased my respect for him. He has had his own views upon questions, and been able to give reasons for them, but he has been as ready to receive education from his colleagues as to impart it; and, whenever he has been convinced by the evidence and arguments of other members of Council, he has been at all times the perfectly loyal exponent of those views. This is so true that in some cases when a question has been debated for a long time in committee, in open Council our President is so loyal and so accurate in his setting forth the deession of his colleagues that it is often hardly necessary for one of them to make even a verbal correction.

I do not hold THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in such "excessive respect" that I feared to pen a reply to your queries lest my style should be unworthy of the "brilliant literature" in your pages. I must confess to having a greater regard for truth than for merely brilliaut writing.

The real reason for my not replying is that my views and opinions upon hypothetical questions are of no value to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and upon practical questions I decline to be drawn into recording pledges on the one side or the other until I have had every opportunity, which my seat at the Couucil-table gives me, to fully inform myself upon the question, and, as to the result, to exerciso my deliberate and mature judgment according to my convictions. What is really interesting for the members to know respecting me and every other candidate for the Council.

* Perfectly true, Mr. Martin's doubts to the contrary notwithstanding.

table is whether we are by education, training, experience, and command of our time men who can and will perform our duties satisfactorily, and bring a reasonable amount of common sense and sound judgment to bear upon the questions which come before us.

My letter is growing longer than I intended, so I will only allude to one more topic, *viz.* your article on "The Moral of the Election" in your issue of May 25. Mr. Perry is not alone in his feeling of indignation at our President's position on the poll. Your article on this topic is as misleading as usual. No one, so far as I am aware, has ever called the twenty-eight members "traitors because they gave an intelligible reason for voting," but because those twenty-eight misguided and ignorant men lent their names to another society, and made use of the offices and funds of another society, to do that which they did not understand and could not manage themselves.

I have had another reason given to me by a member to explain our President's position, and, as it has not appeared in print, perhaps you will allow me to record it, and that is, "that Mr. Carteighe has become so bumptious that it was felt necessary to give him a snub!" I do not know what the member meant by being "bumptious," but if it means what is so well expressed in your leader of May 18, that "Mr. Carteighe holds every string of the Pharmaceutical Society's work in his fingers, and knows intimately every detail of it. His antagonists seldom make the barest investigation into the facts and arguments which may be brought against them" (by him), then it would be a good thing if members of the Society at large (and I may include yourselves) would emulate their President's bumptiousness instead of indulging their petty jealousy at it. The fact is, Michael Carteighe is a pharmacist with ten talents, and it is not to be wondered at that the men of the one talent, which they have not cultivated, are envious of him. In the days of the parable, if there had been a popular election upon the "one man, one vote" principle I think it is not difficult to conceive that the man who was justly condemned for not using his one talent would have indulged his spleen by crossing out the commended and rewarded possessor of the ten talents; although, by the use of his splendid gifts, the latter had shown himself to be the most capable citizen to be entrusted with public work. I am sorry there can possibly be so large a number as 700 members of our Society who have failed to use their one talent!

Thanking you in anticipation for your fairness in allowing me the use of your columns for this reply.

I am, yours faithfully,

29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. N. H. MARTIN.
May 27.

Methylated Spirit.

SIR,—Having seen and read so much correspondence in your valuable paper *re* "Inland Revenue and methylated spirit," I enclose you copy of circular received by me this morning from the Board, dated, in print at foot, September, 1883, and dated in writing and initialed by our inspector, January 7, 1889, J. B.

Thinking it may be useful to brother-chemists, I send same on to you.

Huddersfield, May 18. I remain, yours, &c., ROBT. FITTON.

[Copy.]

Notice to Chemists and Druggists and other persons authorised to use Methylated Spirit.

Regulations under 43 & 44 Vict. cap. 24.

Sec. 130.

1. No person can use methylated spirit, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of any article whatever capable of being used, either wholly or partially, as a beverage, or internally as a medicine, or sell, or have in his possession, any article in the manufacture of which any methylated spirit, or any derivative thereof, has been used, under a penalty of 100*l.* and forfeiture of the spirit with respect to which the offence is committed.

2. Methylated spirit may, however, be used in the prepara-

tion of (a) sulphuric ether, (b) chloroform, (c) hydrate chloral, and

(d) soap compound camphor aconite belladonna	liniments
---	-----------

for use as a medicine or in any art or manufacture.

3. The use of methylated spirit, or any derivative thereof, in the manufacture or preparation of tinctures, medicated spirits, hyponitrous ether, or other pharmaceutical preparations, or in the manufacture or preparation of any other article or substance capable of being used as a beverage or internally as a medicine, and the sale or possession thereof by any person is illegal.

Sec. 131.

4. No alteration can be made in "finish" except by the addition of gin, resin, or colouring matter, under a penalty of 200*l.* and forfeiture of the spirit and article with respect to which the offence is committed.

5. A chemist desiring to use methylated spirit in any process necessary for the production of substances used as medicine, and in which no spirit, or derivative thereof, shall remain after the completion of such process, must make special application to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for leave to use the methylated spirit for such purpose.

Inland Revenue, London,
September, 1883.

Notice to Chemists and Druggists as to Spirits of Wine.

The purchasing of spirits of wine from any other than licensed dealers and retailers, or the receiving thereof unaccompanied by the permits and certificates required by law, subjects chemists and druggists to heavy penalties, and renders them liable to detection from various sources.

Chemists and druggists desirous of having these illicit practices suppressed have the means of detecting and informing against the persons offering them unduly-paid spirits for sale.

R. and S. (563) 5000 9/87.

Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi.

SIR,—When in Monmouthshire the other day, I saw a letter from a provincial drug firm, in reply to a letter from my friend asking why they had sent 850 sp. *æ*ther. nit. instead of 845. The following is their reply:—

[Copy.]

Re Sp. *æ*ther. Nit.

Sir,—In answer to yours of the 18th inst., no s.g. was mentioned in your order, and we therefore sent 850. We question whether you could use 845 for medicinal purposes in strict accordance with pharmaceutical regulations.

May 18.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ETHYL NITRITE. (53/23.)

[The belief is not yet extinct, apparently, that because the old 850 spirit of nitrous ether may be sold as sweet spirit of nitre, that is the proper thing to buy; and we understand that there is really more of the 850 article sold than of the official 845 spirit. However that may be, and whatever "pharmaceutical regulations" may be, there is no doubt of the fact that spiritus *æ*theris nitrosi of the British Pharmacopeia is the 845 article; but we do not know of any law to compel wholesale houses to supply it except when it is distinctly specified in the order.—ED.]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

56/24. *J. E. Aleck.*—(1) You do not send the metal, but we may explain to you that we have something better to do than to make analyses which are of no interest to the majority of our readers. [We have since received the sample, and from its appearance alone would say that it is copper pyrites.] (2) You will find a formula for white oils in the DIARY, and see letters regarding it which have appeared in the January numbers. (3) You will find half-a-dozen corn cures in vol. xxxii.

56/8. *H. T.*—**Coloured Fires.**—*Red.*—Chlorate of potash, 10; nitrate of strontium, 80; sulphur, 26; charcoal, 6. *Blue.*—Nitre, 12; sulphur, 16; black antimony, 4; charcoal, $\frac{1}{4}$; orpiment, $\frac{1}{4}$. *Green.*—Sulphur, 4; nitrate of barium, 12; chlorate of potash, 5.

55/45. *Ernst.*—Yes, you get the worth of your subscription in answers alone. **Hydroquinone**, $C_6H_6O_2$, is prepared commercially by oxidising aniline sulphate with potassium bichromate. It is used in photography as a developer. The following is one of the best formulae:—

A.	Hydroquinone	..	..	..	60 grs.
	Metabisulphite of potash	..	..	..	100 „
	Distilled water	..	..	..	8 oz.
B.	Carbonate of soda	..	..	..	240 grs.
	Carbonate of potash	..	..	..	240 „
	Distilled water	..	..	..	8 oz.

For developing mix 1 part of A with 3 parts of B.

55/43. *Mistura.*—Try Farquharson's "Guide to Therapeutics" (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d.).

46/32. *Duboisine.*—There is no work that we know of specially devoted to horticultural chemistry.

44/50. *Sembal.*—We are unable to find anything in the corn solvent further than caustic soda. There is some organic matter in it, however, but what it is difficult to say.

52/44. *Salt.*—Your **Saline Aperient** consists of about 6 parts of dried Glauber's salts and 1 part of dried phosphate of soda. A teaspoonful of this in a glass of water will be an active aperient.

53/70. *C. B. M.*—The **Asthma Powder** consists of bruised stramonium leaves saturated with a solution of nitre.

54/59. *Chemicus.*—**Tartar Substitutes.**—Your tartarina is a mixture of acid sulphate of potash with a little starch, and the argolina contains more starch (1 part of starch to 3 parts of the acid sulphate). Try May & Baker for wholesale quantities of the acid sulphate.

56/47. *A. M. Stewart.*—The plaster is made by Seabury & Johnson.

47/63. *A. R.*—Messrs. Brock, of 109 Cheapside and at South Norwood, supply fireworks. **Black oils.**—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 25, 1888, page 269.

50/49. *Qui Haye.*—Of the sheep-dip powders the arsenical one is undoubtedly the most effectual.

43/67. *H. & S.* The process for hardening brass wire is a trade secret. You will find Spon's "Workshop Receipts" useful in regard to such matters.

51/9. *Air.*—(1) Any public analyst should be able to undertake the analysis of air. (2) Silicate of soda is what is known as water glass. (3) **Sheep Dip.**—Equal parts of arsenic and sulphur. Use 2 lbs. for 100 sheep. Another recipe is:—

Tobacco juice	..	..	..	..	8 lbs.
Hellebore	..	..	..	..	6 „
Soft soap	..	..	..	..	4 „
Arsenic	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Water, about	..	..	..	..	15 gallons

For 100 sheep. To be applied by pouring on the fleece. (4) See last week, page 743.

44/38. *Private Mark.*—In our issue of January 29, 1887, we gave an alphabetical list of **Private Price-marks**, but none of these beginning with W include H, U, and D. May it not be "Watch rogues"?

53/1. *B. B. B.*—We do not know how the makers of gluten bread proceed after they have washed the wheaten flour free from starch and get the gluten. Perhaps some one who has seen it done will give us the details for you.

55/16. *Stannum* asks how to make a **Coloured Lacquer** that may be applied to a cold tin surface and present a glossy appearance when dry. He has tried several formulae, but they have the objection of forming a matt surface when dry. [We would be obliged if correspondents would always tell us exactly what they had used which has turned out unsatisfactorily. We should be glad to hear from "Stannum" before we reply.]

56/39. *Tarax* makes a **Hop Tonic** from the following formula, and he has trouble in filtering it, as "with ordinary filter-paper it runs at the rate of a pint *per diem*":—

Cort. aurant.	..	..	..	..	2 oz.
" limonis	..	..	..	..	1 „
Fol. buchu	..	..	..	..	2 „
Gentian.	..	..	..	..	1 „
Humuli	..	..	..	..	4 „
Rad. podophyl.	..	..	..	..	1 „
" taraxaci	..	..	..	..	4 „
Glycerin.	..	..	..	..	4 „
Æther. chlor.	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Aqua ad	..	..	..	..	cong. j.

Boil the roots and peels in the water, and pour the boiling liquor on the hops. Stand until cold, strain, add the chloric ether and glycerine, and filter.

[We are not surprised at the slow filtration, as the infusion contains much mucilaginous and pectinous matter. After adding the chloric ether and glycerine, shake up with 1 drachm of light carbonate of magnesia and 4 oz. of coarsely-powdered pumice. The preparation will clear itself by subsidence, or it may now be filtered through a Stewart's textile filter-paper.]

56/59. *Subscriber.*—**Graph Ink**—Best aniline violet, 1 drachm; methylated spirit, 5 drachms; water, 3 drachms; oil of lavender, 1 drop. Dissolve.

57/22. *W. F. G.*—Hunter's "Mechanical Dentistry" (Crosby Lockwood & Co., 7s. 6d.) will suit you.

57/39. *Coviosita.*—Citronella oil is the best thing for covering the odour of paraffin oil. There is nothing which will destroy the odour.

57/73. *Viridis.*—(1) **Frothine for Beer.**—Concentrated infusion of senega is excellent; so also is a preparation of quillaia bark. Infuse 2 oz. of quillaia, in coarse powder, in 1 pint of boiling water for an hour; strain, and to 18 oz. add 20 drops of chloroform and 2 oz. of glycerine. (2) You can make a good **Disinfectant** for persons who visit infectious cases to carry about with them as follows:—Bran, 4 oz.; flowers of camphor, 1 oz.; eucalyptus oil, 2 drachms; hydro-naphthol, 1 drachm. Mix. Put this up in 1-drachm linen sacs.

57/46. *A. E. W.*—**Opodeldoc Balsam** (French).—Curd soap, 30 parts; camphor, 24; solution of ammonia, 10 parts; oil of rosemary, 6 parts; oil of thyme, 2 parts; rectified spirit, 250 parts. Macerate the whole together until a jelly is formed.

58/53. *Monastic.*—**Magnesium Phosphate** is made by mixing together solutions of Epsom salts and sodium phosphate in molecular proportions, and allowing to stand until

the reaction is complete. **Potassium Phosphate** could most readily be made by neutralising phosphoric acid with the carbonate.

58/10. *G. A. E.*—Soap and water will clean stuccos.

58/24. *W. H.*—See last week's issue.

58/49. *Chemicus* assures us there is a good opening for a wholesale druggist in Townsville, North Queensland. North Queensland, he says, must soon have self-government, and Townsville, now a large thriving town, is the chief port, and will probably be the capital. There are a large number of flourishing towns inland, and the number of chemists and druggists must be very large; yet they are required to send for all supplies to Sydney or Brisbane.

58/50. *J. F. B.*—Actual makers of elastic surgical bandages, &c., are advertising in this journal. See our classified list of advertisers under "Surgical."

Grimble & Kent.—We are not able to give you the information asked for. It might be collected from local directories. You will find the name of a Manchester maker of black beer if you refer to this journal for December 1, 1888, page 739.

52/17. *Industrious.*—We have seen both the neo-cyclo-style and the tryograph at work, and have actually used both with much satisfaction. We think you will be satisfied with either, but we cannot invite a correspondence on the respective merits of the two apparatus. We have not room for it.

59/44. *Le Roi.*—**Beef and Malt Wine.**—See reply to 1/26, in our issue of March 23, regarding detannation. Use 2 oz. of fluid malt extract and 1 oz. of fluid beef to 1 quart of wine. You should use Tarragona wine. Peptonised beef would doubtless be best.

59/22. *August.*—(1) The salaries of the chief dispensers in the larger London hospitals are about 200*l.* a year, and this may be added to in some cases by teaching, the dispensers being the recognised lecturers on pharmacy at the medical schools connected with the hospitals. (2) Junior dispensers have from 20*s.* to 40*s.* per week, according to their experience and position. The principal hospitals do not provide the dispensers with apartments or board.

59/13. *J. A. P.*—Your customer should get a tarred rope. If this advice is too late, give a mixture of spirits of tar and turpentine to paint on it.

59/35. *Benzoin* asks a good formula for this label:— "Spring, summer, and autumn powder for the blood and skin. Cooling, alterative, and gentle aperient. A most agreeable substitute for sulphur, magnesia, Epsom salts, &c. Sufficient for 1 pint. *Dose.*—A wine-glassful every morning."

Powdered ginger	1 drachm
" chlorate of potash	½ "
" phosphate of soda	2 oz.

Mix.

(2) The mixture will be excellent without the tincture of podophyllin.

59/16. *J. G.*—We do not know the company referred to. They do not appear in the London or suburban directories. A "Mrs. Panther" resides at the address given.

60/10. *Tartar Emetic* (a pharmaceutical chemist) writes us a long letter anathematising with alternate and impartial

vigour the Pharmaceutical Council and the vampire capitalist, "the Army and Navy, Civil Service, and other associated cadgers," fraudulently pretending to conduct co-operative stores, and "Jack-in-office, pantaloons coroners," who will arrive "at the terminus of self-stultification when they have censured every chemist in the country who knows his business better than they know their own." The Pharmaceutical Council have done and left undone many things, but they are not responsible for all the criminalities and follies of society as it at present exists.

59/72. *Ll. T.*—The composition used on the **Transfer Paper** which you send appears to be somewhat as follows:— Yellow resin, 3 parts; linseed oil, 1 part. Melt, and stir in 1 part of red lead.

59/74. *Entre Nous.*—You will find the address in the **DIARY**. The doctor is in practice as a specialist, and his works show him to be a competent man.

60/52. *Student.*—As you cannot become an M.R.C.V.S. without attending a veterinary college, the books which you should read should be those recommended by the college. But you do not say which of the four you are to study at. The herbarium would be of little use to you, as grasses and poisonous field plants are mainly given in the practical botany of the examination.

60/27. *Longshanks.*—It would be an unwise thing to stop your growth. Happily it cannot be done.

60/12. *C. N. F.*—The Cambridge Junior Local Examination certificate is accepted in lieu of the Pharmaceutical Preliminary, provided it includes Latin, English, and arithmetic. Send the certificate with the fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

60/15. *Mag. Carb.*—We do not give medical advice.

59/73. *Camphor.*—The effects are just what we would expect from a mixture of croton oil, cantharides, and strong acetic acid. The combination is a bad one, because the croton oil tends to prevent the blistered surface from healing.

60/30. *D. G. Janus.*—**Brown's Bronchial Troches** are said to owe their efficacy to cubeb. In this belief the compilers of the Throat Hospital Pharmacopoeia give the following imitation formula:—

Trochisci Cubebæ, T.H.P.

Cubeb, in powder	200 grains
Extract of liquorice	1,225 "
Tragacanth, in powder	70 "
Refined sugar	200 "
Black-currant paste	a sufficiency

Mix the dry ingredients, and add as much black-currant paste as will make the whole weigh 1 lb. Divide into 350 lozenges, and dry at a moderate heat.

(2) Ask the firm.

In reply to 55/36, we are informed by a Bristol correspondent that Messrs. Keen & Son, Stoneaston, near Bath, are agents for Dr. Moritz Blumenthal's Rennetine, and Messrs. Fullwood & Bland, 31 Bevenden Street, Hoxton, say they are agents for Rennetine.

60/64. *A. J. Smith.*—**Fly Oils.**—No doubt there are recipes much stronger in corrosive sublimate than the one which we printed last week, which contains fully 1½ oz. to the gallon, or 4 grains to the oz. Eight times that quantity we consider wasteful. Moreover, oils of the strength which we indicate have given great satisfaction.

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Iodoform, Mercurial Salts, Osmic Acid, Liquid Chloride of Methyl, for the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. Tannin, Tartar Emetic, Chloral, Terpene.

SILVER BLACK FOR JEWELLERY.

BILLAULT, 22 Rue de la Sorbonne, PARIS,

Successor to FONTAINE, PELLETIER, & ROBIQUET, Members of the Paris Institute.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION. Classes 45 & 51.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

In COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c., its effects are truly wonderful, immediately relieving the tightness of the Chest, allaying irritation of the Throat, promoting Expectoration, and speedily and effectually subduing the Cough.

It soothes the weary aching of CONSUMPTION, relieves the harassing Cough, and often prevents those sleepless nights so trying to the sufferer.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c., it has proved itself a most valuable specific, quickly relieving the pain and spasms, and seldom failing to check the disease; for which property, as well as for its value in Sea Sickness (for which it is the best remedy known) it should be an indispensable article in every emigrant's outfit.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Superior to every other I have tried."
F. H. GREEN, M.R.C.S.,
Rochdale Dispensary.

"Peculiarly serviceable in Bronchial, Spasmodic, and Neuralgic Affections."—
ALFRED ASPLAND, F.R.C.S.,
Consulting Surgeon to Ashton Infirmary.

"I have used it largely in Spasmodic and Painful Affections, Bronchitis, and Neuralgia. It has the property of being readily combinable in ordinary prescriptions—an advantage over all similar preparations."—
R. TRAFFORD WHITEHEAD, M.R.C.S.

A Surgeon writes:—"In Diarrhoea, Colic, Ague, Spasms, I have found it relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named. Has proved itself a specific against seasickness."

Island Bridge, Duhlin.

"I am pleased to say that although I have not finished a quarter of the bottle (2s. 9d.) the pain has left my chest, and the cough is almost well."—J. BROWN.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

			Retail. s. d.	Per doz. £ s. d.
Towle's Chlorodyne ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 1 1 1	0 8 6	
Ditto .. .. .. ..	.. 2 9	1 3 0		
Ditto (3 fluid oz.) .. .. .. ..	.. 4 6	1 16 0		
Ditto (8 " .. .. .. ..	.. 11 0	4 13 0		
Liq. Chlorodyn (Original and only Genuine) Preparation	1/2 lb. ..	1 10 0		
Ditto ditto 1/2 lb. ..	2 14 0			
Ditto ditto 1 lb. ..	4 16 0			
Winchester Quarts (6 lb.) 7/6 per lb., bottles free.				
Towle's Antibilious Pills	1 1 1	0 8 6		
Ditto	2 9	1 3 0		
Towle's Chlorodyne Lozenges }	{ 0 7 1	0 5 3		
Ditto Jujubes }	{ 1 1 1	0 8 6		
Ditto in bulk, bottles free, containing 1 lb., 2/9 each.				
Ditto ditto 1 lb. 10 oz., 4/6 ..	1 10 0			
Ditto ditto 4 lb., 10/- ..	4 10 0			
N.B.—The Commissioners will allow them to be sold by the retailers without further duty, provided they are simply wrapped in paper, and not enclosed in a box, bottle, or packet.				
Thornton's Celebrated Toilet Cream	1 0	0 9 0		
Ditto	1 8	0 14 0		
Ditto	2 6	1 4 0		
Ambolinc (Registered Trade Mark)	2 6	1 4 0		
The Thornton (Red) Lotion (Stamped)	2 6	1 4 0		
Thornton's Farneon Hair Wash	1 0	0 9 0		
Ditto	2 6	1 4 0		

Posters, Bills, and Showcards on application.

£5 worth (assorted or otherwise) Carriage Paid.

7 lb. Lozenges and upwards stamped with Chemists own name, free of charge.

A. P. TOWLE & SON,

75 BACK PICCADILLY,
MANCHESTER, December, 1886.

OPPENHEIMER'S
CREAM OF MALT
(REGISTERED),
 WITH COD-LIVER OIL,
 AND THE
 HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA

Can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,
OPPENHEIMER BROS. & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,
 1 & 3 SUN STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS
HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles.
 QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

SOLUT. AETHERIS NITROSI (Aether. Hyponit.)

1 part to 5 Sp. Vini Rect. 56 O.P. makes Sp. Aeth. Nit. 850.

This concentrated preparation is carefully drawn in our own laboratory, is highly recommended, and is daily finding increased favour with the trade for making Sp. Nitre, as required for use, and thus avoiding the risk of a development of free acid, which is more or less prevalent in Sp. Nitre that has been drawn some time. Price in Winchester Quarts, 3s. per lb., net.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valentia Safron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees Wax, &c., &c. Applications for Special Quotations invited.

CLARIDGE & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

WARWICK, ENGLAND,

RECOMMEND THEIR

PURE PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE

Guaranteed to answer the tests of all authorised authorities, and superior to any made, whilst the price is considerably lower.

THIS TESTIMONIAL IS SELECTED AMONGST OTHERS.

BIRMINGHAM, November 23rd, 1867.

DEAR SIRS,
 We have received a supply of your "Pnre Pepsine Porci," and find that 20 grains dissolve (or digest) three hundred and sixty grains of dry fibrin. This result we consider to be very satisfactory, and we can therefore confidently recommend your preparation.

To Messrs. CLARIDGE & CO., Warwick.

Yours faithfully

SOUTHALL, SON & DYMOND.

Also enquired by DR. LETHEBY in his Lecture before the Society of Arts in London.

PRICES—Pepsine Porci Pur., 2s. per 1 oz.; Pepsine, B.P., 2s. per 1 oz.; Pepsine, best English (Amylated), 30 % pur., 10s. per lb.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Superior activity in digestive power, purity, freedom from objectionable odour, and good keeping properties have secured for 25 years the confidence and preference for Messrs. CLARIDGE'S Preparations by the leading London houses.

Order direct, or through any London firm or Shipping house.

Special discount for 25 ounces and upwards.

**SALICYLIC
 ACID
 AND
 SALICYLATES**
(KOLBE'S)
 MANUFACTURED BY

J. HAUFF, FEUERBACH - STUTTGART.

To be obtained through all Wholesale Houses in Great Britain and Ireland and from the SOLE AGENTS,

FUERST BROS., 4 COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
 Telegrams—“ FUERST LONDON.” Telephone No. 462.

WYLEYS & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

AND

DRUG GRINDERS.

WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, AND DRUG MILLS,
COVENTRY.

WYLEYS' PEARL-COATED PILLS.

All mixing, cutting, rounding, picking, &c., is accomplished with the aid of steam machinery, by which means we attain a uniformity in composition and size such as cannot be equalled by hand-work.

For finish, and general good appearance, they will compare most favourably with any in the market.

WYLEYS' GELATINE-COATED OVAL PILLS.

The only oval gelatine-coated pills of English manufacture in the market.

Our "Prices Current" contains an extensive list of coated pills, showing formulæ and prices, together with a number of TESTIMONIALS. Estimates for private formulæ supplied.

MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

PRICES.—In Bulk, 42/- per cwt.; Half-pound Packages, 4/- per doz.; One Pound Packages, 7/6 (subject to Patent Medicine Discount).

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES

(WYLEYS).

FOR USE IN CONSTIPATION.

AS FIRST INTRODUCED BY OURSELVES.

The Lancet says our Suppositories are "most useful and convenient additions to the Materia Medica."

The British Medical Journal.—"They constitute a very convenient and portable form by which glycerine can be administered into the rectum."

Ordinary (Pessary size) 1s. 6d. dozen.
Small, for Children 9d. "

HAMAMELIS AND GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES FOR HÆMORRHIOIDS.

Supplied in Slide Boxes, each containing one dozen Suppositories, 1s. per box.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED.)

NAME & ADDRESS
MAY APPEAR ON EACH
BALL IF DESIRED.
PATENT.15215.

"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, October 27, 1888.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls	...	...	24/-	per gross.
„ 5.—Astringent Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 12.—Condition Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 6.—Cordial Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 7.—Cough Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 16.—Cough Balls	...	...	27/-	"
„ 17.—Cough Balls	...	...	27/-	"
„ 8.—Diuretic Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 9.—Fever Balls	..	...	24/-	"
„ 1.—Physic Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 2.—Physic Balls	...	...	30/-	"
„ 3.—Physic Balls	...	...	36/-	"
„ 18.—Physic Balls	...	...	42/-	"
„ 19.—Physic Balls	...	...	48/-	"
„ 15.—Stimulating Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 10.—Tonic Balls	...	...	24/-	"
„ 11.—Tonic Balls	...	...	20/-	"
„ 13.—Worm Balls	...	...	30/-	"
„ 14.—Worm Balls	...	...	60/-	"

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.

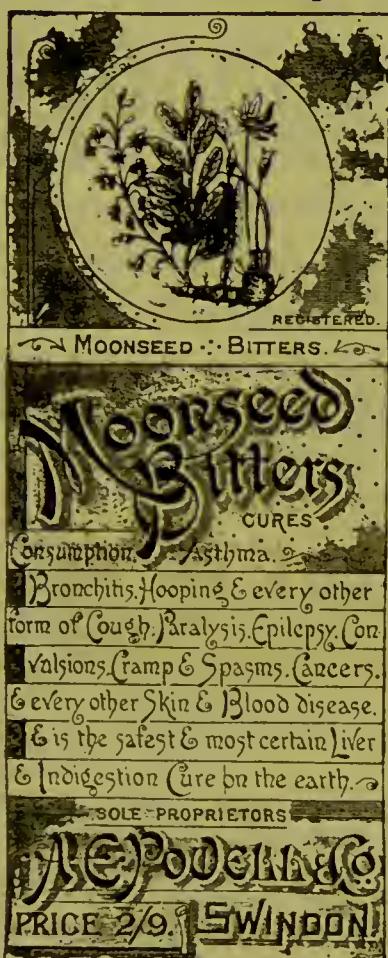
WYLEYS & Co. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes.

“CUTTING COUNTERACTED.”

MOONSEED BITTERS brings FULL PRICES.

WHY?

Because every one who retails Moonseed Bitters has to sign an Agreement or Contract in the following terms:—



MOONSEED BITTERS.

Above is Facsimile of
THE WRAPPER LABEL
of the 2/9 size.
It is also sold at 4/6.

MOONSEED OINTMENT.

Retails at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 per box.

We call attention to the important steps which we have taken to prevent our specialities being retailed at less than the advertised prices, and we ask the co-operation of the Trade in maintaining the integrity of the scheme whereby the sale of our preparations may always be retained by the legitimate trade. We will not only endeavour, by all means in our power, to prevent the advertised prices being “CUT,” but will give

Chemists every assistance and facility for making this a large as well as a paying business.

Please write for Terms and Form of Agreement. NOTE that we allow retailers of Moonseed Bitters 2s. 6d. per thousand for the Distribution of Pamphlets.

A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.



Until further notice, an extra Bottle of the Perfume will be sent gratis with first order for one dozen, to open and place on Counter.

EUROPEAN DEPÔT:

67 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

GREENSILL'S THE ORIGINAL

When ordering from **MONA** AND ONLY GENUINE.

Wholesale Houses please specify **GREENSILL'S.** **BOUQUET**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

T. S. GREENSILL & SON

LOCH PARADE,

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

R C TREATT

Dunster House Mincing Lane
LONDON

IMPORTER OF

Musk Civet Ambergris Attar - of - Rose

ESSENTIAL OILS



Wholesale
and
Export
only.

APPLICATION

QUOTATIONS

AND

PRICE LIST

ORIENTAL

AROMATIC SALTS, FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS strengthen the tissues, perfume and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

Sold in Bottles at 1/6. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—

S. TRAVADO & CO., 27 Jewry St., E.C., LONDON.

To be had also of Messrs. BREIDENBACH & CO., Perfumers to the Queen,
157b NEW BOND STREET, W.



Perfumes.

Some perfumes have attractive labels, but, like the tulip, buttercup, and daisy, have no fragrance. Others, more substantial, have sufficient odour, but are, like ragweed and fennel, signally wanting in sweetness. Still others, with novel and harmonious names, are advertised in very choice language, and with becoming modesty too. In these the perfume is all that is wanting in the poetry of their make-up. Flower materials are required in great abundance to make good perfumery, and the finished article should give off volumes of fragrance when exposed on the handkerchief. The best combinations of odours are well known, and consumers are judges of their quality too. Some of the principal odours are—

WHITE ROSE
LILY OF THE VALLEY
NEW MOWN HAY
YLANG YLANG
FRANGIPANNI
JOCKEY CLUB
HELIOTROPE
VIOLET

STEPHANOTIS
PRAIRIE FLOWER
WHITE LILAC
WILD LOTUS
SWEET BRIAR
CARNATION PINK
MOSS ROSE

PUT UP IN GLASS-STOPPED BOTTLES, AS FOLLOWS:—

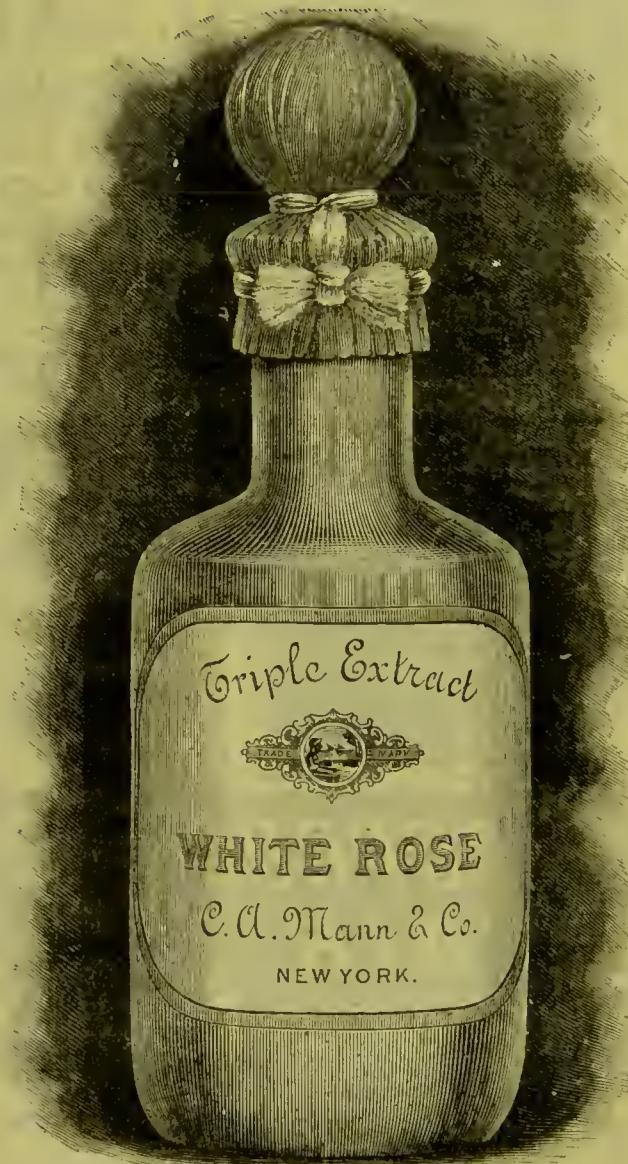
½ Ounce Size (Style of Illustration)	per gross	\$30.00
¾ "	"	"	"	"	42.00
1 "	"	"	"	"	48.00
1½ "	"	"	"	"	72.00
2 "	"	"	"	"	96.00
4 "	"	"	"	"	144.00
8 "	"	"	"	"	288.00

ONE DOZEN IN BOX, EITHER IN SINGLE OR ASSORTED ODOURS, AS REQUIRED.

Additional information and Illustrated Catalogue furnished upon application.

C. A. MANN & CO.

48 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



Facsimile of the 2-oz. size.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

METAL BOTTLE CAPS
AND
SCREWED BOTTLES.For Paints, Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Oils, and all Fluid
or Semi-Fluid Substances.PERFUME
SPRINKLERS
AND
BOTTLES.**H. G. SANDERS & SON**
MANUFACTURERS,VICTORIA WORKS, VICTORIA GARDENS, NOTTING HILL GATE,
LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"COLLAPSIBLE LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1820



WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

HOPGOOD & C^o'S
HAIR NUTRITIVE &
SEDATIVE
CREAM

The only preparation for the Hair recommended by leading Physicians for the removal of Scurf, allaying irritation, preventing greyness and baldness, and producing a LUXURIANT HEAD of HAIR.

In Bottles to retail at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. Revised Wholesale Prices, 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 42s. per dozen Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses, OR FROM THE DEPOT—

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith St., Soho, London, W.

BRODIE'S IMPERIAL HAIRDYE.

(REGISTERED.)

ONE LIQUID. — Harmless, Perfect, Permanent, and Odourless. Clear, and without Sediment. Guaranteed to contain no lead, or any other noxious ingredient.

BLACK, BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, OR GOLDEN.

TRADE PRICE LIST :—

No. 1.	1s. Od.	size	7s. Od.	per doz. Nett
No. 2.	2s. 6d.	"	17s. 6d.	"
No. 3.	3s. 6d.	"	24s. 6d.	"
No. 4.	5s. Od.	"	35s. Od.	"
No. 5.	10s. 6d.	"	78s. 6d.	"

J. BRODIE, 41 Museum Street, LONDON, W.C.

Gold Medal, Hygienic Exhibition, Ostend, 1888.

PASTA MACK

TRADE MARK.

For Bath and Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent Health-giving Preparation Softens the Water, gives it a Most Delicious Odour, and Beautifies the Complexion in an extraordinary way. Should be in every bathroom and dressing room. Pasta Mack of all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world. Beware of Worthless Imitations. See the Trade Mark on every box.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm s/D.

Export from all Wholesale Houses

Wholesale Agents for Great Britain, OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., London, W.

PURE OTTO OF ROSE,
SPECIALITY OF
SHIPKOFF & CO.
DISTILLERS AND EXPORTERS,
KIZANLIK, BULGARIA.

Agent for Great Britain—G. P. BAKER, 19 Ivy Lane, LONDON, E.C.

THE OTTO OF ROSE which this house distills and exports is known above all by the absolute purity of its quality and the unexcelled sweetness and strength of its odour. It is guaranteed to be the finest essence produced in the famous Rose Valley of Bulgaria.

Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!!!



The Chemist and Druggist says:—Mr. Arthur W. Shirley has produced a very attractive biscuit china figure, represented in the annexed engraving. The advertisement is effective without being at all vulgar, and the little crier, we expect, will soon be a familiar figure about the country.

THIS ELEGANT BISCUIT-CHINA FIGURE, AN ORNAMENT TO ANY SHOP,

GIVEN AWAY

To Purchasers of 25/- worth of

SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND MENTHOL

OR TWO IF 40/- ORDER IS PLACED.

The following special parcels have been arranged to suit all classes of trade:—

PARCEL 1. 25/-.	PARCEL 2. 25/-.	PARCEL 3. 25/-.	PARCEL 4. 25/-.
4 doz. 2d. 1 doz. 3d.	4 doz. 6d.	3 doz. 3d.	1 doz. 9d.
2 doz. 3½d. 3 doz. 4d.	2 doz. 4d.	2 doz. 1s.	2½ doz. 1s.
2 doz. 6d.	1 doz. 1s.	1 doz. 4d.	½ doz. 1s. 6d.
PARCEL 5. 40/-.	PARCEL 6. 40/-.	PARCEL 7. 40/-.	PARCEL 8. 40/-.
4 doz. 2d. 2 doz. 3d.	5 doz. 6d.	4 doz. 6d. 4 doz. 4d.	4 doz. 1s.
3 doz. 3½d. 5 doz. 4d.	3 doz. 4d.	1 doz. 9d. 2 doz. 1s.	2 doz. 9d.
4 doz. 6d.	2½ doz. 1s.		½ doz. 1s. 6d.

By calculating what each of the parcels would realise when sold, it will be found that they yield an average profit of 80 per cent. to the retailer on his outlay.

Numerous letters have been received already, testifying to the satisfaction given by this little figure. One firm writes—"We have just received the figure, and must indeed say we are highly pleased with it, and have it in a prominent place on our counter." Another writes—"It is quite the centre of attraction of my establishment." Another—"Figures sold a dozen cones first day of showing them."

A1 COCAINE & MENTHOL 6d.
TOOTHACHE TUBE.
12 ON A CARD. 3/6 DOZ.
Sells really well.

A1 CORN & WART
TUBE, 6d.
12 ON A CARD. 2/3 DOZ.
JUST IN TIME FOR THE SEASON.

A1 TOOTH SOAP,

Red or White, fragrant and cleansing, put up in hinged metal boxes, 3/9 dozen.

CUT-GLASS & OTHER SMELLING BOTTLES. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Chemists often find a difficulty in selling these goods for want of a proper display being made, and to meet this a handsome GLASS SHOW CASE, with mirror back, and lined with velvet, will be given away to purchasers of £1 worth of bottles. The case, which opens at the back, so that the goods can be got at from the counter, is not too large, but just a handy size. Buyers can choose their own assortment, but if left open can rely upon saleable ones only being sent.



OVER 100 PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.

	Per doz.
No. 3.—Small Handy Watch	5/9
„ 20.—A Bottle that always pleases.....	5/3
„ 78.—Beautifully cut, highly polished ..	5/-
„ 13.—A very saleable Bottic, large Watch	6/-
„ 35.—Tube Shape, octagon cutting	6/3
„ 14.—Octagon cut, square stopper	5/-
„ 59.—Substantial Toilet Pattern	7/3

A FIRST-CLASS 6d. STOPPED LINE.

Watch Shape.

Octagon cutting.

3/6 dozen.

39/- per gross.



Filled with
Sponge,
Ammonia, and
Scent.

12 in a box.

4/- dozen.

45/- per gross.

	Per doz.
No. 8.—Large Watch, cut edges	6/6
„ 77.—Globe Pattern	5/-
„ 71.—Haudsome Bottle, English stoppered	6/-
„ 50.—Rich Patteru, wavy cutting	6/6
„ 102.—Barrel Shape, wide mouth.....	7/6
„ 33.—Pretty Pattern, wide mouth.....	6/6
„ 11.—Large Toilet, polished stopper....	18/-

Write for quotations.

No. 1.—THE NICKEL CAPPED BOTTLE OF THE SEASON, bound to sell by grosses if a good display is made, being filled with strongest Ammonia, and agreeably perfumed. Put up 12 in a hinged partition show box, 2/- doz. 20/- gross. This Bottle can be had with a mirror on instead of label, 2/6 doz., 26/- gross. Special quotations for 5, 10, and 20 gross lots, delivered as required, so as to be fresh.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

And 11 & 12 ROSE STREET, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.



NEW POISON BOTTLE

HERMES' PATENT.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THIS Bottle supplies a want which has long been experienced by the Trade for a reliable and inexpensive Poison Bottle. The mouth of Hermes' Patent Poison Bottle is at the bottom of the bottle, and before its contents can be poured out the bottle must be reversed; this action being so entirely novel compels the most thoughtless person to reflect as to its contents.

PRICES, PER GROSS, fitted with Boxwood-topped Corks, complete:—

3-oz., 18/-	4-oz., 20/-	6-oz., 22/-	8-oz., 25/-
-------------	---------	-------------	---------	-------------	---------	-------------

The Patentee has appointed as his Sole Manufacturers,

**E. A. HEARN & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
381-3 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.**

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, WINDSOR, JUNE 24, 25, 26, 27, & 28.

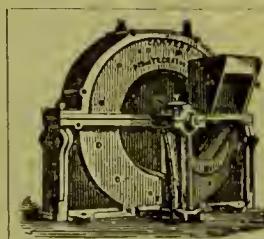
Carter's Disintegrators.

Stand 318
Machinery in Motion.

The MOST EXTENSIVE EXHIBITION of GRINDING and CRUSHING MACHINERY ever seen Grinding such a variety of materials.

Any Manufacturer, Contractor, Miner, Engineer, or Agriculturist, experiencing any difficulty in treating ANY MATERIAL is invited to send a good testing sample, addressed, carriage paid, to STAND 318 WINDSOR SHOW, and come and see it ground.

J. HARRISON CARTER,



AT WORK DAILY
ALL DAY.

Carter's Disintegrators

Are equally SUCCESSFUL in PULVERISING, GRANULATING, or SHREDDING ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, or MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

Very nearly 1½ Thousand in use.

CARTER'S DISINTEGRATOR
Is used by the best firms all over the world.

Engineer, 82 Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS

Pleated Paper, from 8d.
per Gross.

LONDON :

25 Great Windmill St., W.

Depot of DIGNE'S ENZYME.

PATENT AUTOMATIC PILL PICKING MACHINE.

All kinds of Pills Picked and Sorted with
QUICKNESS, ACCURACY, and ECONOMY.
Hand-picking dispensed with, and the finished sample much
improved. All Pills above or below the Standard size and all
imperfect in shape rejected.

FULL INFORMATION AND PRICES FROM

**HERBERT & HUBBARD,
ENGINEERS, COVENTRY,
MAKERS OF SPECIAL MACHINERY FOR THE DRUG TRADE.**

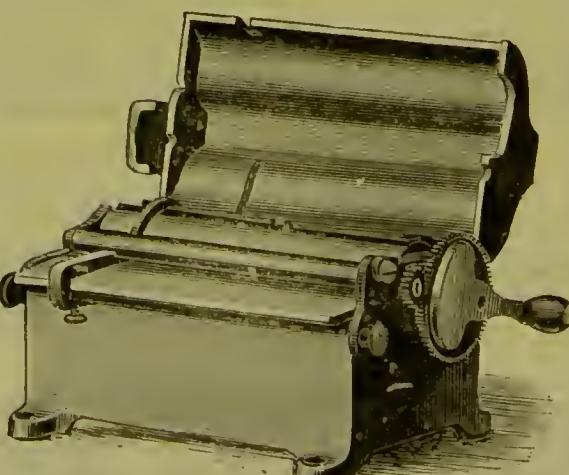
JOHN HOLROYD & CO., LIM.

Engineers, Tool Makers, and Machinists,
TOMLINSON ST. WORKS, HULME,
MANCHESTER.

MACHINES FOR MAKING COMPRESSED TABLETS.

MACHINES FOR GUMMING

Either an entire surface or the edge only of Labels,
Wrappers, &c.



Machines Built to Contract for Inventors and
Merchants.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S FEEDING BOTTLES.

Patented in England, December 4, 1879;

Patented in the United States, April 27, 1880.



THE ALEXANDRA.
(Earthenware Cap.)



THE EXPORT.
(Glass Screw Stopper.)

	White Fittings.			Black Fittings.		
Alexandra, China or Wood Top Corks ... per doz.	3/8	—	—	4/3	—	—
Alexandra, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks ,,	3/-	—	—	3/6	—	—
Alexandra, Earthenware Caps.....	„	—	8/-	11/-	—	8/6 12/-
Alexandra, Earthenware Screw Stoppers „	—	—	—	11/-	—	12/-
Alexandra, Glass Screw Stoppers	„	4/-	8/-	11/-	4/6	8/6 12/-
Export, China or Wood Top Corks	„	3/6	—	—	4/-	—
Export, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks ...	„	2/9	—	—	3/3	—
Export, Earthenware Caps	„	—	7/3	—	—	8/-
Export, Glass Screw Stoppers	„	4/-	7/6	—	4/6	8/-

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, PAGES 65 AND 66.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

R. H. BARRETT'S NEW PATENT BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT CAPPED BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADE, DRY POWDERS, &c.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 12/-; 1½ oz., 13/-; 2 oz., 13/6; 3 oz., 16/-; 4 oz., 18/- per gross.

Fitted with best BOXWOOD CAPS—1 oz., 15/6; 1½ oz., 16/6; 2 oz., 17/6; 3 oz., 21/6; 4 oz., 24/6 per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered. Orders may be sent to the PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

R. H. BARRETT,
FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.
Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [2]

Established over 25 Years.

Buyers are respectfully solicited to compare with other Manufacturers.

**GASOGENES, SYPHONS,
FEEDING BOTTLES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
BOTTLES**

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Price for Black-fitted Feeding Bottles for quantity, 37s. per gross, packed in one dozen cardboard boxes.

Prices can be had on application. Special quotations will be given for quantities.

Seltzogenes, 3-pint Nickel Plated, 7/6 each.
" 5 " " 11/6 "
" 8 " " 18/6 "
" 10 " " 21/6 "

Syphons, 18/6, 19/6, 21/- per doz.; if Nickel Plated, 3/- per doz. extra.

Telegraphic Address,
"ASSORTED LONDON."

JULES LANG & CO.
16 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
25 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, Paris.



DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

The following are our greatly Reduced Prices:—

CLEAR BLUE TINTED.

5 and 4 oz.	6/6 per gross.	12 oz.	11/6 per gross
5 and 8 oz.	7/6 " "	16 oz.	15/6 "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

LONG OR SQUAT SERIES.

1 oz.	8/0 per gross.	1½ oz.	4/3 per gross
oz.	3/6 " "	2 oz.	4/9 "

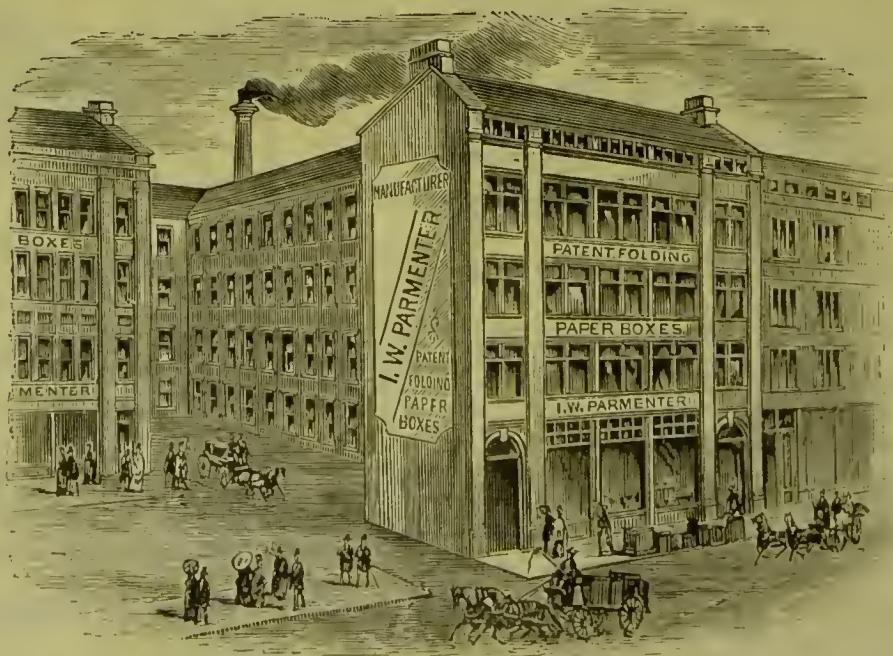
Prompt attention to country orders. Packages 1/- each, allowed for if returned. Sample bottle sent free on application.

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GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.
Established upwards of 70 years. Bankers, London and Westminster

I. W. PARMENTER & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURER OF
MACHINE-MADE PATENT FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

Largest Capacity in
Great Britain.



Estimates Furnished on
Quantities of 5,000 Boxes and
Upwards.

Now being extensively used for Drugs, Patent Medicines, Confectionaries, Portable Jellies, Seeds, Dried Herbs, Prepared Foods, &c.

7 & 8 KIRBY STREET, HATTON GARDEN LONDON E.C.

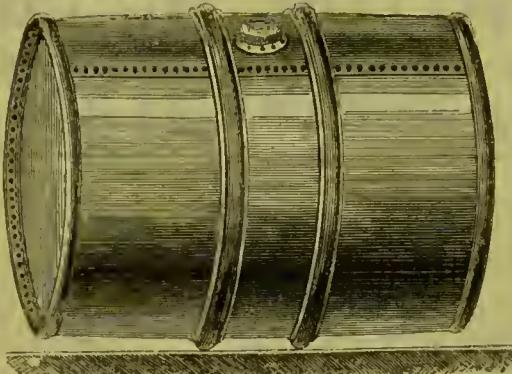
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142 SPA ROAD & DOCKLEY ROAD, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.

METALLIC CASK MANUFACTURERS & TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

STEEL BARRELS,

Capacity 40 to 120 Gallons,
AS PER ILLUSTRATION.



IRON KEGS, IRON DRUMS,

SUITABLE FOR
All kinds of Chemicals, Varnishes,
Paint, Spirit, &c.

Telegraphic Address—“NOAKES LONDON.”

These large Steel Casks, similar to sketch, can be handled with equal facility to wooden barrels, and, owing to their strength and durability, can be used over and over again for an indefinite period. They are perfectly liquid tight, being tested at a very high air pressure, and, unlike wood, do not absorb any of the contents. They are all fitted with interchangeable screw bungs, and can also be fitted with screw plug in head, for draw off tap.

They are specially adapted for all kinds of Chemical Products, Sulphuric Acid, Glycerine, Spirits, Oils, Turpentine, Petroleum, Benzoline, Varnishes, Tar, Naphtha, Mineral Extracts, and Inflammable Liquids of every description.

We are making them in three qualities, “Blue’s Steel,” “Lead Coated,” and “Tinned.”

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

NOAKES’ PATENT LEVER TINS.

AIR-TIGHT TIN.
NOAKES’ PATENT.



Opens without a Knife.

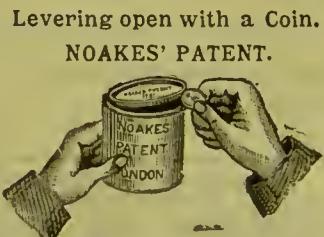
“No better tins can be found.”—*European Mail*, 9th May, 1889.

Eminently suitable for packing
MIXED PAINTS,
SYRUPS,
FRUITS,
CREAM,
HONEY,
JAMS, &c.



Patent Rings, Lids, and Bottoms, supplied loose for Export, or to Firms making their own Tins.

Eminently suitable for packing
CONFETIONERY,
DRUGS, TEA,
POWDERS,
&c.



Closes without Solder.

“A Tin which can safely be recommended to the attention of packers.”—*The Grocer*, 30th July, 1887.

THE NEATEST TIN.

THE MOST AIR-TIGHT TIN.

NO SHARP EDGES.

NO CUT FINGERS.

“ Possesses important advantages over others of a somewhat similar kind.”—*British Trade Journal*, 1st July, 1887.

NO SOLDER USED.

NO KNIFE REQUIRED.

EASILY OPENED.

EASILY CLOSED.

EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF BOX FOR CHEMISTS

Such as Decorated Tin Lozenge & Tooth Powder Boxes, Round, Square, or Oblong, &c.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

GRiffin v. NOAKES, 1887. G. No. 1188.

PATENT SELF-FIXING LEVER TINS. This action has now been decided in our favour.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 6.

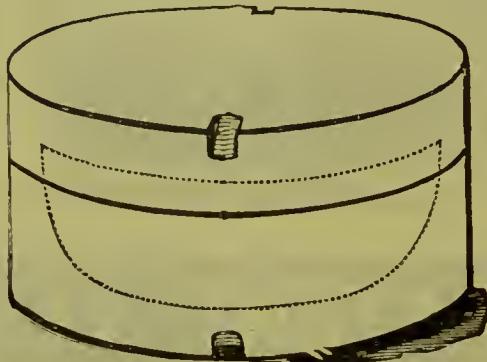
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WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S ◆ SPECIALTIES. ◆

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,
BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,
HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

TOOGOOD'S
IMPROVED PATENT
EARTHENWARE
COVERED POTS

*Are claimed to be the most perfect
and convenient yet offered to the Trade.*



ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	8 ounces.
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{8}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ per doz.

THIN for DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	8 ounces.
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{-}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{-}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{5}{-}$	$\frac{8}{-}$ per doz.	

TOOGOOD'S
BURNT-IN POTS,
FOR COLD CREAM, TOOTH PASTE, &c.

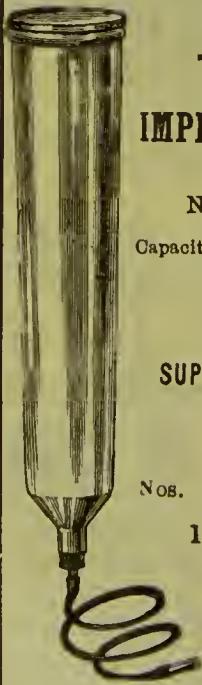
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GRADUATED MEASURES.

TOOGOOD'S
BOXWOOD-TOP CORK BOTTLES

TOOGOOD'S
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CORN-SOLVENT BOTTLE.

TOOGOOD'S
POISON BOTTLES.



TOOGOOD'S
IMPROVED PERCOLATORS.

Nos. 1	2	3	4	5	
Capacity	12	25	66	100	160 ezs.
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7 each

SUPPORTS FOR ABOVE IN
STAINED WOOD.

Nos. 1	2	3	4	5	
1/8	2/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	each.

NORMAN'S
PATENT PILL COATER

The cheapest and most efficient machine yet introduced, combining simplicity with portability, and enabling small quantities of pills to be coated with the same facility as large.

It speedily saves its own cost.

Price 3/6 each.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY AND SAMPLE ROOM:

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Telephone No. 3834.

William Toogood's Price Current of Glass Bottles, Measures, Earthenware, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be forwarded post free upon application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIPPING ORDERS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

V.



R.

1864.

BREEDING.



IT is an undisputed fact that the English horses of to-day are not what they were sixty or seventy years ago. Of the many causes which have led to such a deplorable result I do not propose to enter upon, further than to say that the chief cause appears to have been carelessness in selecting sound animals to breed from.

It seems strange that farmers, who have for years bestowed the most anxious care on the breeding of sheep and cattle, and who by their skill in the selection of sires have brought their flocks and herds to the very acme of perfection, should have been so indifferent as to the breeding of horses. Yet such is the fact. In many instances the small farmers are really the breeders, keeping a mare to "do their work and rear a colt most years;" the colt being sold to a large farmer or grazier in the autumn. Hence it is that a small price is paid for a stallion's services; thus only securing a second or third rate sire.

In difficult cases of foaling it is always much better to obtain the aid of a qualified practitioner, than resorting to some of the plans adopted in country places of calling in the village leech, or by violent means attempting to relieve the mare, which often results in the loss of her foal or herself, and too often of both.

After foaling, a sheltered pasture should be selected for the mare and her foal, and good nourishing food given. Nothing will do dam and foal so much good as "Rumney's Food," which, being farinaceous and prepared by Mr. P. J. Rumney's patent process of cooking, is highly nutritious, is easy of digestion, and therefore far preferable to the usual food, especially at this time, when good feeding and good nursing are of the most vital importance.

A few words about Rumney's Food. Mr. P. J. Rumney, the proprietor of this food, is also the proprietor of Dr. Ridge's Food (for Infants, Children, and Invalids), which has gained a world-wide distinction. It is admitted by all to be possessed of the attributes that are claimed for it—viz., it is health-giving, strength-giving, and sustaining to a marvellous degree; therefore it is considered to be an essential requisite in every household in the kingdom, and is used in great quantities all over the civilised world.

But, to return to the subject of Rumney's Food for Horses, it will not be out of place to state here that which is already well known to a large circle of his friends—Mr. Rumney is the proprietor of the "Wonder" four-horse stage-coach, which runs daily nearly all the year round between London and the Abbey town of St. Albans, and is a thorough judge and admirer of horses, and a whip of the very first order.

It was owing to his fondness for horseflesh that he turned his attention to the production of a food for horses which should be cheap, nutritious, easy of digestion, &c.; in fact, taking his cue from the process of preparing Dr. Ridge's Food, he aimed at producing for horses a food that should



excel all other horse food in such a manner as Dr. Ridge's Food is universally admitted to excel all other "foods" that profess to be good for Infants and Invalids.

Mr. Rumney at first merely intended to use it in his own establishment, and for his own horses, keeping as he does about thirty all the year round in constant work. He has now been in the habit of using it in his stables for over twenty years, during which time, to quote his own words, "he rarely has a horse unwell."

Finding what a success the Food was in his own stables, he was induced to bring it before the public, and it is gratifying to know that it is meeting with a steadily increasing sale, the general cry of horse-masters and owners of studs being, "I only wish I had tried it before." I would advise those who are sceptical as to its beneficial effects to make an inspection of the stud from which the teams of the "Wonder Coach" are drawn, and they will be at once convinced that something more than good stable management and feeding must have contributed to the most exceptional bloom of condition that is so apparent in this fine stud. Nor is it to be overlooked that its good effects are felt; horses taking it regularly are more healthy, robust, have greater powers of endurance, and do their work with less apparent exertion than horses fed in the ordinary way.

ITS MANUFACTURE.

This is most carefully attended to, and is carried out under Mr. Rumney's personal supervision by his patent process of cooking, aided by the most finished and expensive machinery that science can devise. The Food is eight hours in process of cooking, during which time all that is dangerous and indigestible in that most nutritious of all corn, viz., wheat, is eliminated and in no other form is it safe to give wheat to horses. The high authority of "Nimrod" as to the value of wheat has often been quoted.

IN THE HUNTING-FIELD.

How many hunting men have experienced, after a long and hard run great difficulty in some remote village, or at an out-of-the-way roadside inn, in getting oatmeal and water, so necessary for their jaded horses, who have generally a long and weary journey home. How often the three-cornered ostler replies, "No, sir, we're out on't; but I'll fetch some from the shop," which process takes a full half-hour, after which fifteen minutes are consumed in getting a pail, and ten more in waiting for some warm water. To hunting men, then, Rumney's Food should be considered an especial boon; a 2d. packet can be carried in a sandwich case under the sandwiches, and like the boy who "washed his face once a week whether it required it or not," the food will be there whether you want it or not, and will not be cumbersome or in the way, but ready for use in any case, either in a long or short day.

ON THE ROAD

Compared with former years, few people now drive long distances; still there are some who find it necessary to adhere to this mode of travelling, and some there are who do so for pleasure. To all who from whatever cause "stick to the road," it will be almost unnecessary to say anything in recommending this food to their notice, the remarks in the preceding note to hunting men applying in a like manner to those who find it necessary to call at roadside inns to refresh their steeds. If you have a supply of Rumney's Food in your conveyance it is ready at any time you may require it, and you will not be harassed by the delay occasioned by sending a mile or two to the nearest shop, and then perhaps get something so musty and foul that your horse turns his delicate nose away from it, but which, having been mixed, must be paid for, although no benefit has been derived from it. *Civil Service Gazette.*



N.B.—Please read above carefully, as it may not appear again this year.

LONDON
ADDRESS

P. J. RUMNEY, ROYAL FOOD MILLS, N.

INFALLIBLE! INFALLIBLE!!



CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Over 40 years' Reputation as the most Deadly
and Reliable

"KILLER"

extant, retaining its properties for any length of
time, in any climate.

Testimonial from Mr. JAS. THOMPSON, Farmer, Carlisle,
to Mr. PATTINSON, Chemist, Carlisle.

"SIR,—You can with confidence recommend 'HUNTER'S
VERMIN DESTROYER.' It is the best thing I ever used,
having often cleared stackyards with it of both rats and
mice in a day or two."

Of all the Wholesale Houses. Shippers will oblige by sending for terms.

MANUFACTORY: DEWSBURY, ENGLAND.

A CHEMIST'S NEW AND LOGICAL DISCOVERY.

PETERMAN'S COCKROACH & BEETLE FOOD

Never Fails to KILL all of these vile Pests.



It attracts them. They eat it, and are dried up to a shell.

NOT A POISON TO CHILDREN OR PET ANIMALS.

SEE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.

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CHARLES BEST, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Rd., W.C. FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL & UNION LEAGUE CLUB, N.Y., U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 lb. Tins. Prices—1s., 2s., and 4s. per Tin.

J. F. SHOREY, Manufacturing Chemist,
57 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

DEATH TO PAIN.

CLARKSON'S EMBROCATION. CLARKSON'S OINTMENT
CLARKSON'S CATTLE LINIMENT.

"CLARKSON'S REGISTERED EMBROCATION."

The very great success and popularity which has attended Clarkson's Preparations has become the subject of comment by everyone, at home and abroad.

It is a purely vegetable remedy for "Internal" and "External" use. A certain cure for Cholera, Low Fever in hot Climates, Diarrhoea, and every complaint affecting the Bowels, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Cuts, Strains, Toothache, Burns, Chilblains, Cramp, Sore Throat, Indigestion. Sold 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

CLARKSON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT.

A purely vegetable compound, and will cure Old Ulcers, Sore Legs, Boils, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, also Ulcerated and Cancerous Affections. Sold 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

CLARKSON'S CATTLE LINIMENT.

For Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c. Horse Dealers and Farmers say it is the best in the whole world for all complaints in cattle. Sold from 1s. 9d. per Bottle.

STILE MANUFACTURERS—

A. CLARKSON & CO., Surrey House, West
Cowes, Isle of Wight, England.

50

A STICKY FLY PAPER

Is clearly going to be the thing of the future, and

WILSON'S PATENT

Are bound to take the lead, as they afford such satisfaction and delight to consumers, being immediately covered with a dense mass of flies when opened out. Dealers, too, discover to their amazement that they require no pushing whatever—simply letting go, when, like a mountain stream, the trade goes briskly on, gathering volume on its way. TEN of these papers are used in the time that ONE of the old sort was lying about, and TEN times the number of people use them, as the flies spare nobody, and Grocers, Confectioners, Butchers, Bakers, Milk Dealers, and Green-grocers, who suffer most, dare not have dead poisoned flies lying over their stock. The papers are as clean to handle as a sheet of note-paper, and are packed in a thoroughly respectable manner, making them fit to be sold in the best establishments.

There is no price marked upon them, but the proprietor considers that a halfpenny is a good charge to make, as the consumption is so very free.

4/6 per gross; 10 gross, 4/-; 25 gross, 3/8; 2½ per cent. for cash with order, and please note that no lower rate per gross will be charged for any larger quantities.

WHOLESALE LONDON DEPOT—

Mr. H. C. QUELCH, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill.

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YORK—Raimes & Co.

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It is requested that Retailers will supply themselves if possible through their Wholesale Houses; but simples may be had direct from the Proprietor—

S. WILSON, CHEMIST, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

GENUINE

INSECT POWDER

Dalmatian, from Closed Flowers.

In Original Kegs, 160s. per cwt, 1s. 8d. per lb.

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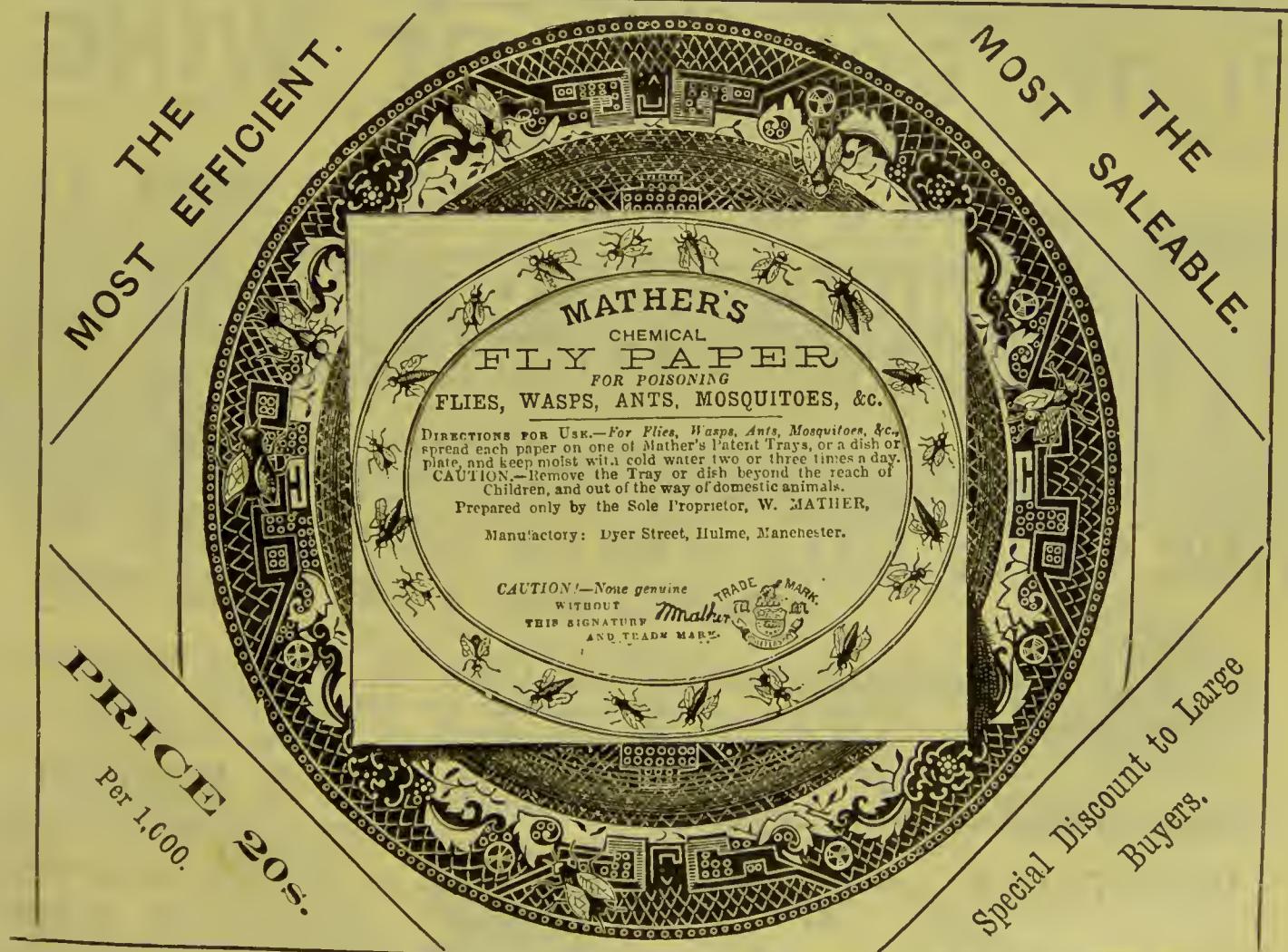
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Samples and Price Lists on Application.

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OFFER LOWEST QUOTATIONS, ON APPLICATION, FOR

FINEST RECTIFIED SPIRITS OF WINE,

Methylated Spirit and Finish; Finest Orange Wine, Sherries,
and Malagas for Medicated Wines.

JAMES BURROUGH, S.V.R. CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.
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WRITE FOR PRICES.

PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

(STEAM STILLS)
ONLY. 60 o.p., 18/9 per gall.; 86 o.p., 18/3 per gall. (SPECIAL QUOTATIONS)
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MEDAL AWARDED
FOR THIS
SPECIALITY

CHLORIDE OF LIME!
IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF TRADE MARK
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THE N. C. CO. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN
ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS.



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OF OTHER SO-
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Send a
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Sample Assortment
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HARD LUSTROUS ENAMEL,
IN ALL THE ART SHADES.
For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry
with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large
Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,
PAINTS & COLOURS OF ALL
KINDS.
MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE,
In Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.

HIGH-CLASS VARNISHES

Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators &c.
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Export Orders received, special and prompt attention.



BALL DENOTES
COLOUR OF PAINT.

KNIGHT'S PATENT
'RELIANCE' GUM
AND
LIQUID GLUE

In 1d., 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. Bottles.

The Cheapest and Strongest Adhesives
in the Market.

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REFRESHING, AGREEABLE, & INVIGORATING.
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 1.- AND 2.- EACH.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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ORANGE WINE
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Specially brewed for Quinine Wine, does not deposit. Is well adapted for Export, as it will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13, 27, 56, 112, 140 gallons; small casks 3s. 9d. per gall., carriage allowed. In wine bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz., including bottles. Cases extra and returnable.
Sample six stamps. Special quotations to large buyers.

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MANUFACTORY:—NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

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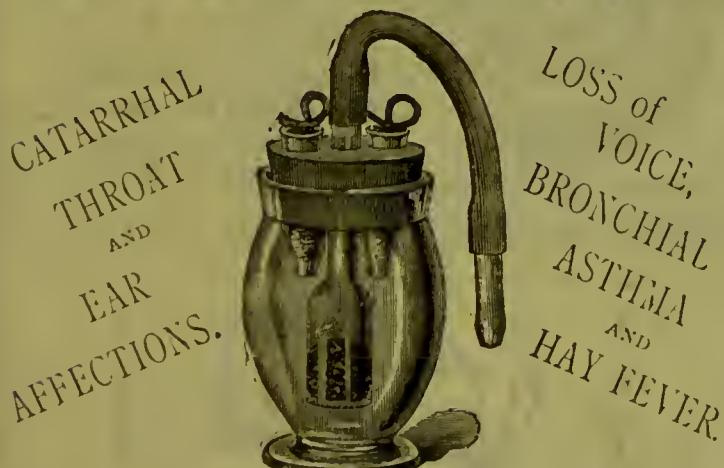
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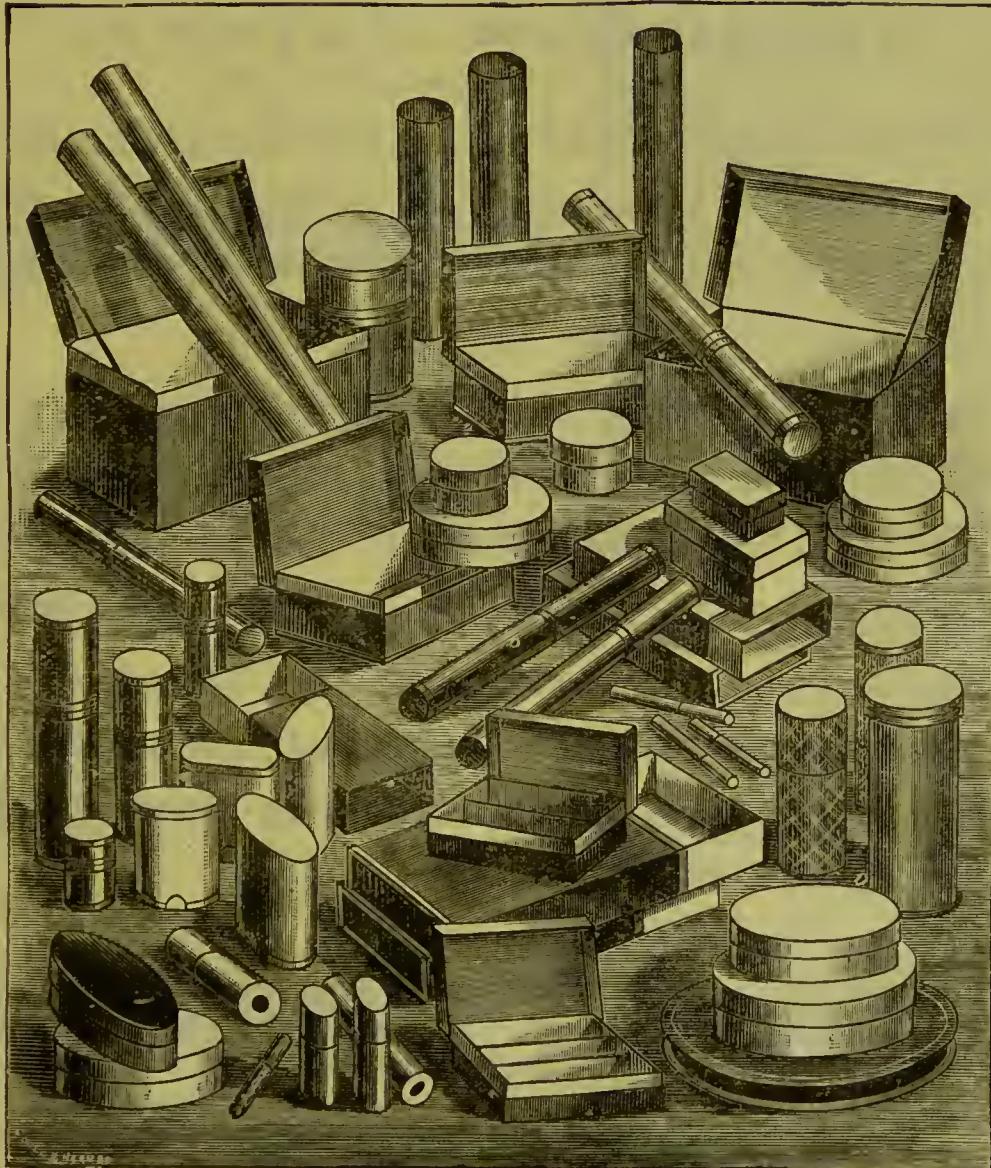
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